"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"
A Selig Drama De Luxe
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

Rex Beach's Wonder Story.
"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

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VOL. V NO. 6 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

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The British India Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For sailings and Freight apply to
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

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M. UCHIYAMA,
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Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Steamers are despatched fortnightly to Persian Gulf Ports, calling at Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Mohamerah.

Steamers will also be despatched to Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

For further particulars regarding names of steamers, date of departure of the vessels and rates of freight, please apply to:—

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Shirazee Building,
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	889	430	636
London via Marseilles	630	1,063	486	795
Liverpool	600	96	52	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	943	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

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1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation, and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassere.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1887.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Burma.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra, Amara.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. T. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & PHILIPPINES SIAM, SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Puket, Sourabaya, Haiphong, Hoilo, Medan.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts about Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund $1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yleilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS.
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE

TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

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THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

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FOR
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A. VIANELLI,
Chowpati,

ROYAL HOTEL,

OOTACAMUND,

for Europeans and Indians, Centrally situated; near the Government Botanical Gardens. First class cuisine and every comfort. Terms Moderate. Apply to THE MANAGER.

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ROYAL HINDU HOTEL
MATHERAN.
HIGHEST POSITION—BEST VIEW.
Deserves its Royal name.
GOVINDJI VASANJI,
"CHAWK HALL"—MATHERAN.

"NEW HOTEL".

JAIPUR (RAJPUTANA).
First Class Family Hotel.
PALATIAL BUILDINGS,
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

"KRISHNA BHUVAN,"
Mahableshwar

BEST, CHEAPEST HOTEL FOR HINDUS
Month's Boarding and Lodging Rs. 75.
For particulars apply to:
THE PROPRIETOR.

JAIPUR HOTEL.

A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK. RECOMMENDED BY CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine. Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL
"Lakshmi Vilas"
HIGH GROUND, BANGALORE.

The ideal accommodation for visitors to Bangalore either for a change or Business. Run on the most up-to-date and modern lines. Well ventilated and luxuriously furnished rooms, food to suit all tastes thoroughly vegetarian. Prepared and served by high class Brahmins. Lit throughout by electricity.

Inclusive terms from Rs. 2 per diem.

K. T. APPANNAH,
Proprietor.

GRANT RESTAURANT AND BAKERY OF
B. MERWAN & Co.,
Opposite Grant Road Station.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL
Matheran

Is now conducted under the new management of Mr. M. C. LOBO (the late manager of Pinto's Hotel), who has had experience of this business for over 30 years.

It occupies best situation and affords all comforts, with good cuisine.

Blocks also reserved for European visitors.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

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THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

C. C. EDUCATION "P" Poona City prepare students by post in Book keeping, Accountancy, Correspondence, Standing 8 years. Apply for prospectus. 6554

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 4 Medows Street, Fort.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

WANTED—Parents to know that we are specialist in (Conversational and General) English, (St. I to VII) WHOLE-DAY or any hours. Mathematics made easier Violin, Mandolin Tuitions arranged. Pamphlet Free. Call or write: EMPIRE TUITION CLASS, 259-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLE.

FOR SALE—Fords New Ford Seconds Tubes Tyres and Accessories. Repairs Painting overhauling Undertaken.
OMIAR MOTOR WORKS CO.,
Hughes Road, Chowpatti.

WANTED

WANTED—Second-hand ELECTRIC MOTOR from 10 to 15 B.H.P. Direct Current. Apply THE FORT FLOUR MILL, 22, A. A. Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. 6565

WANTED—A 2nd-class MARINE ENGINEER for outstation, apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to Box No. 468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6543

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, knowing Book-keeping well, one who has worked at the Banks preferred. Apply to Box No. 474, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6570

WANTED—A TEACHER for a student of Fourth Standard, Second Language, French. Apply Messrs. MOTILAL DAYABHAI and Co., 230, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 6563

WANTED—PARTNER in old lucrative chemist shop. For ½ share. Doctor Chemists Compounder Clerk preferred. Apply to Box No. 473, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6569

WANTED—Good experienced CHAUFFEURS, sober for driving heavy Motor Lorries. Apply to The CENTURY TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Mohamadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 6546

WANTED—A CLERK knowing Gujarati accounts. Pay Rs. 15 to Rs. 25. Apply between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. (S.T.):—
THE INDIAN CLAIM AGENCY,
Moos Building, 1st Floor,
Kalbadevi Road.

WANTED—First ASSISTANT MASTER, European, single, resident. Salary Rs. 150—5—175 per mensem with Board and Lodging. Apply HEAD MASTER, Bishop's High School, Poona. 6518

WANTED—Smart young men as JUNIOR ACCOUNTS and TIMEKEEPING CLERKS. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 462, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6544

WANTED—An experienced and passed COMPOUNDER for Mofussil. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Dr. A. S. PAYMASTER, Medical Officer, Messrs. Pauling and Co., Ltd., Shirawta, via Lonawla. 6547

WANTED—AGTNTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN, to know that the record Serial the "IRON CLAW" is running its last week in Bombay. Not to have seen it is a calamity. Read what the Press have said about it and visit the OLYMPIA, Sandhurst Road, any day of this week, certain at 7, 8-45 or 10-30 p.m. 6556

WANTED—SUITABLE CANDIDATES for the posts of Architectural Draftsman, Computer, Head Clerk (Steno-typist, graduate preferred), Sub-Divisional Clerks, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Craftsmen, Mistries, Mechanical and Electrical Foreman; experienced, strictly conscientious and hard-working men only need apply, stating minimum salary to:—
JWALA PRASADA, B.A.,
Superintendent of Works,
Benares Hindu University.
Benares, 27th December, 1916. 6523

VIVE LA FRANCE !

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.
Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—A HORSE, COB, for riding, white or grey, only. State sharp, age, size and price to Box No. 471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6561

WANTED—LAND about 1,000 square yards with or without building within 10 minutes' walk from any station from Parel to Matunga Road. Apply EASTERN HOSIERY WORKS. 6558

WANTED—By Government servant LOAN Rs. 500, 12 per cent., payable monthly plus instalment. Apply, stating full address, to Box No. 472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6562

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Canoe shaped ENGLISH VICTORIA in good condition. Price Rs. 950. Apply WELLINGTON MEWS. 6557

MASTER-KEY SETS of 6 Padlocks 2in with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 master-keys to fit all the 6. Rs. 20 per set. Similar sets 2½ in., Rs. 25 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. Master-Key sets of any number of Padlocks.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P., 460 volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES, Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An *excellent* dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

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TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 705.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREEN'S RESTAURANT

BY kind permission of His Excellency, an Orchestra from H. E. The Governor's Band will play a selected programme of Music on the Roof Garden Restaurant on SATURDAY, the 6th instant from 8 p.m. till 11 p.m.
The "TAJ MAHAL" Orchestra will play on the first floor Restaurant as usual.
Tables can be booked in advance.
CHAS. STENGLER,
6560 Genl. Manager.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay, 26th August, 1916.

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.
All charges must be paid before delivery.
Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.
JEENA & Co.,
34, Churchgate Street,
820 Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from TUESDAY, 9th instant, only one up and one down train will run each day except Saturdays and Mondays to the following timings:—

UP.

		H.	M.
Matheran	Dep.	7	45
Neral	Arr.	9	15

DOWN.

		H.	M.
Neral	Dep.	16	25
Matheran	Arr.	18	25

2. On Saturdays and Mondays two up and two down trains will run to the following timings:—

UP.

		H.	M.
Matheran	Dep.	7	45
Neral	Arr.	9	15
Matheran	Dep.	13	45
Neral	Arr.	15	18

DOWN.

		H.	M.
Neral	Dep.	10	0
Matheran	Arr.	12	0
Neral	Dep.	16	25
Matheran	Arr.	18	25

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 4th January 1917.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian Women Medical Graduates for a State Scholarship of £200 a year to be awarded in 1917 for the study of Medicine. The scholarship will be tenable in the United Kingdom or with special sanction, in foreign countries for a period of three years in the first instance with the possibility of extension in special circumstances to four or five years.
2. For the conditions of the Scholarship, the certificates to be furnished by the candidates and other further details, see Government Notification, General Department, No. 1167-A., dated 15th March 1916, page 262 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated 17th February, 1916. The Government of India Resolution, Department of Education (Education) No. 399, dated 1st May, 1916, which also bears generally on this subject is published at pages 1022 to 1032 of the "Bombay Government Gazette" Part I, dated 25th May, 1916.
3. Applications will be received by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona, up to 1st February, 1917, and they must be complete as regards all the conditions referred to above.
4. All the certificates, etc., submitted with the applications should be in original. Duplicate copies should also be sent at the same time.

By Order,
H. E. STANGER-LEATHES,
MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.
Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.
Poona, 4th January, 1917.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B.T.), on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1917, for filling in low lying ground at Dadar Road.
2. Form a contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.
5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the contract should intimate while submitting their tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.
6. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the tenders are opened.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.
Executive Engineers Office,
Bombay, 5th January, 1917. 6571

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 25th January, 1917, for the removal of offal, etc., daily from the compound of the Bandora Slaughter Houses during a period of 12 months from 1st March, 1917.
2. A deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) in cash or public securities must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.
3. Full particulars with regard to the contract can be obtained on application at the office of the Superintendent of Markets.
4. The successful tenderer will have to enter into a written contract and to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and a further deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) after the acceptance of his tender making a total deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) as security for the proper fulfilment of the contract which sum shall be retained by the Municipal Commissioner without interest if in cash till the expiration of the contract period. If the successful tenderer pays the contract deposit in Government Paper he shall have to pay 20 per cent. extra.
5. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant or the Commissioner will not be considered.
6. If the tenderer is a firm it is particularly requested that the names of the Partners constituting the firm should be intimated while submitting the tender.
7. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the tenders are opened.
8. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. W. MONIE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 4th January, 1917. 6563

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between GORDHANDAS THAKERSEY, RATANSEY KANJI and THACKER JAIRAM DAMODER, carrying on business as Cloth Merchants at Muiji Jaitha Market under the style or firm of Kersondas Rattansey has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 25th day of December, 1916, so far as concerns the said Gordhandas Thakersey and the said Ratansi Kanji, who retire from the said firm, all debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Thacker Jairam Damoder who will continue to carry on the said business under the style or firm of Jairam Damoder.
Dated this 5th day of January, 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Attorneys for the abovenamed
Jairam Damoder.
6567

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. CHARLES NISSIM has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All those two (one large and one small) pieces or parcels of Government Tocca land or ground the first and large piece containing by admeasurement one thousand and fourteen square yards and the second and small piece containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-one square yards making together one thousand two hundred and forty-five square yards or thereabouts the first and large piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 108, 176, Collector's New Nos. 14262, 14354 and New Survey No. 9/2464 and the second and small piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 124, Collector's New No. C/14291 and New Survey No. 36, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house or bungalow range privies and outhouses standing thereon and all the trees and plants fronting thereon and flower pots situate lying and being on the Northern side of Parel Tank Road at Bhoiwady in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 2 and now in F. Ward under Ward No. 1225, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Rutton Pandoo Thakoor, on or towards the West by a public passage leading to Parel Tank Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Keshav Tukaje Thakoor and on or towards the South by the Parel Tank Road aforesaid.
Dated this 5th day of January, 1917.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
6566 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANECKJI SHAPOORJEE VACHA, RUTTENBAI MERWANJI KHAREGAT and DHUNBAI MANECKJEE TARACHAND, the Executor and Executrices of the last Will and Codicil of SHAPURJEE JEWAJEE and the said MANECKJEE SHAPOORJEE VACHA, RUTTENBAI MERWANJI KHAREGAT, DHUNBAI MANECKJEE TARACHAND and JEELOOBAI MUNCHERJEE KHAREGAT, BAIFOOI SORABJI TARACHAND and SOONABAI NUSSERWANJI SEERVAI, the children of the said Shapurjee Jewajee all of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of freehold land together with the messuage tenement or stables standing thereon situate at Parsi Bazar Street now called Beef Lane within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 817 square yards or thereabouts and which said premises are known as the Old Beef Market and bounded on the East partly by a Road leading from the said Parsi Bazar Street to the premises under description and partly by a common sweeper's passage on the West by a public passage on the North by the property of Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Mistry and others and on the South by a public passage which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward Nos. 1754, 1755 and 1756 and Street Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 (Beef Lane) and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.
Dated this 28th day of December, 1916.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
6501 Purchaser's Attorneys.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.

Big Crystal Aina ... ... Re. 6—0—0
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ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand District Kaira.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.).
Furniture such as single and double mirrored door handsome almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, new pattern corner cabinets, revolving book case, glassware, etc.
The property of a European gentleman:—
Drawing room, sofa and chairs by Devji Canji, rocking chairs, easy chair, cabinet, dressing and writing tables etc.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Ganesh Matadin, the effects of the said deceased, consisting of:—Gold ornaments such as kadas, vajertik, putlies, karanful, valies and silver ornaments, such as hansh, bajubandh, gotes, kangnies, zumkha, toe-rings, etc., and brass and copper pots, wearing apparels, etc.
AT 2 P.M.
1 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
The property of a European gentleman:—
1 bicycle.

AUCTION SALE of the Howard and Bullough Mills, Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation).
By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of January, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises of the said Mills at De Lisle Road, Parel, the immoveable property of the said Mills including the fixed plant, engines, boilers, sprinklers, spinning machinery, electric installation and machinery, etc., together with the rights to the user of the trade marks and tickets of the said Company.
For further particulars, list of machinery and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 6th January, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 5 P.M., (S.T.).
IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF WELL-BUILT BUNGALOW AT SANTA-CRUZ.
Under instructions from the owner Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY, the 7th day of January, 1917, sell the undermentioned valuable bungalow at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a bungalow thereon, situate lying and being at Monji Danda in the Salsette Taluka, Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra containing by admeasurement 959 square yards, or thereabouts, and forming a part of land registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under old Survey No. 288 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a private passage and beyond that the property of Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar, on or towards the West by the property of Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar on or towards the North by the property formerly of Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar but now of Hemchand Narayenji and on or towards the South by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar.
The above bungalow consists of three roms each 9 ft. by 8 ft. one hall 14 ft. by 12 ft. one kitchen 12 feet by 10 feet with a dining room, garden, and compound, with tan water service, and makes a very suitable dwelling for a family being only a few minutes' walk from Santa-Cruz Station.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned, who will will also receive private offers till before the day of sale.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th January, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

ASIAN CINEMA HALL
Kalbadevi Road Tramway Junction.
2 SHOWS TO-NIGHT.
6-45 and 8-15
Matinee Show to-day and to-morrow at 4-30 when valuable Prizes will be given away.
THIS WEEK'S DRAMA
THE DOUBLE IMAGE.
Featuring the Beautiful Pathe Star,
"STACIA NAPIERKOWSKA"
The Famous Russian Dancer,
PATHE GAZETTE
and other Comic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall

KARANI'S

POCKET DIARIES.
Full page for each date, Pencil, Elastic Band, Gilt Edges.
Small size 4" × 2¾" As. fourteen.
Large size 5" × 3¼" Re. one.
Many other varieties from 7 ans to Rs 2-8 each.
J. B. KARANI'S SONS.
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Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLAYHOUSE
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 SHARP.
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents
The World Famous British Comedienne
ADA REEVE
and London Company
TO-NIGHT SATURDAY
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY"
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
NEW VARIETY PROGRAMME
ADA REEVE
in a new programme of songs from repertoire
THURSDAY, JANUARY 11th
VAUDEVILLE
and the Farcical Comedy
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY"
FRIDAY, JANUARY 12th
The Great Lancashire Comedy
"HOBSON'S CHOICE"
SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th
Grand Farewell Performance
To be announced later
SATURDAY JANUARY 13th AT 6 P.M.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE
Rs. 3 to Annas 8.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

ANOTHER RECORD HOUSE
AGAIN LAST NIGHT !
ANOTHER SPLENDID Reception ever accorded to any Artiste in Bombay.
REPEATING AGAIN
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT
EDWARDES THEATRE 10 P.M.
GAIETY AT 6-30
PALACE OF VARIETIES
Presents
The ever green and Popular
SPANISH DANCERS and DUETISTS.
THE
THE
MALAGAS
MALAGAS
CREATED Quite a FURORE LAST NIGHT with their LATEST DANCES, and Duets
SIGNORITA
MALAGA
In Catchy French and Italian Songs
MISS
JENNINGS
JENNINGS
The AUSTRALIAN STAR.
In a Budget of Pleasing Songs and Choruses.
The Above
VARIETIES will be Intercepted to
A LONDON PRODUCTION
A beautiful Drama:
THE
STOLEN HEIRESS
AND A
KEYSTONE COMEDY
POPULAR PRICES.
Rs. 3, 2, 1, As. 8 and 4
NOTICE.
The Orchestra Stalls at this Theatre have now been renovated with Cushion Chairs.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY AT 6-30
Variety Cinema at Edwardes
10 P.M SHOW AT GAIETY.
GAIETY at 7-30 only Cinema
FOLLOW THE CROWD TO-NIGHT ?
EDWARDES THEATRE 10 p.m.

NEW ALEXANDRA

CINEMA
Near Crawford Market,
'Phone 1882.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE SERIAL EXTRAORDINARY
PEG O' THE RING
2nd INSTALMENT 6 REELS.
Featuring the two greatest serial stars in all filmdom LUCILLE LOVE AND COUNT HUGO with an all star cast, including famous Circus performers from world renowned shows as BARNUM & BALLEY, RINGLING BROS, HAGENBECK & WALLACE & SELLO FLOTO
The greatest film shown on Earth.
Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30.
Two Extra prize shows every Saturday and Sunday commencing at 3-30 and 5-15 S. T.
Usual half rates Re. 1 to Annas 2.
N.B.—Dainty Illustrated booklet of the whole story can be had at the theatre—price annas two.

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AMUSEMENTS

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS"

THE EMPIRE Bombay's Picture House Par Excellence The Select Rendezvous of Picture Patrons.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 & 10 P. M.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Romantic Masterpiece

"BRIGADIER GERARD"

Played by a FULL LONDON CAST OF PLAYERS including the Late **LEWIS WALLER** famous as England's leading Romantic Actor as "BRIGADIER GERARD"

Miss Madge TITHERADGE as the COUNTESS DE ROEQUELAURE

Mr. A. E. GEORGE as Napoleon

A stirring Story of Napoleonic Times, when the Great Soldier was tottering to a fall, engineered by the Arch intriguer Tallyrand. MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES, SCENERY AND ACTING taken from Sir A. Conan Doyle's famous

"EXPLOITS OF BRIGADIER GERARD."

DO NOT MISS THIS CREAM OF LONDON ACTING!

"BRIGADIER GERARD" The Brave Romancer
"BRIGADIER GERARD" who outwits the cunning Tallyrand
"BRIGADIER GERARD" A hero of Heroic Times
"BRIGADIER GERARD" A British Film Triumph

A FAMOUS AUTHOR! A FAMOUS ACTOR! A FAMOUS PLAY!

Another Feast of Humour by the inimitable Wiffles

"WIFFLES IN DESPAIR"

NUFF SAID
NUFF SAID
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THE EMPIRE For The World's Greatest Pictures For The Pick of the Photo Plays.

IT'S GOT THEM ALL BEAT.

Yes, the Adventures of "THE PEG O' THE RING",

The Latest and Greatest UNIVERSAL Serial—5 weeks, 30 reels—has got them all beaten,—not only beaten, but entirely outclassed in power of crowd-getting, in PUNCHES, in STORY, and in SWIFTNESS OF ACTION.

HUGE in CONCEPTION UNIQUE in PLOT DIFFERENT in ATMOSPHERE and NEW and CLEVER in MANNER

THE PEG O' THE RING

stands alone as

The BEST serial on the Market to-day.

Headed by the TWO GREATEST SERIAL STARS GRECE CUNARD and FRANCIS FORD

and including a Huge Cast of Talent, Acts, Incidents, and Rea Circus Events—"THE PEG O' THE RING" tops them all.

See the Second Instalment of this serial sensational this week at

THE ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEAR SANDHURST ROAD.

THE POPULAR PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY, COMMENCING 7, 8-45 AND 10-30.

EXTRA MATINEE SHOWS ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION Re. 1, As. 8, 4 and 2.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-morrow Sunday at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

SPECIAL CINEMA PERFORMANCE

Pathe's Great Social Drama

"THE STORY OF A SYREN"

in 6 Parts

Featuring Mdsele Mightinguette

PAUL CAPELLANI

and

HENRI KRAUS

Price Rs. 2 to 4 annas

FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

THE LION'S WARD.

4,500 ft.

ANIMAL DRAMA.

SATURDAY, 13th JAN. 1917.

PROTEA—Part IV

SHORTLY COMING

MYSTERY OF AL-SIN

A super Serial of 45,000 feet.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

QUEEN OF BOMBAY,

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

BRILLIANT NEW BILL STARTS TO-NIGHT.

MARY FULLER in

"THE STRENGTH OF THE WEAK."

Adopted from a famous stage play. A young girl is the object of her guardian's infatuation. He has her educated with the intention of marrying her afterwards. While at University she writes a novel which brings her in money enough to make her independent. She falls in love with a man of her own age and repulses her guardian. Eventually it turns out that the latter is the father of the former. The story is highly dramatic and splendidly acted.

"A CIRCUMSTANTIAL SCANDAL."

A first-rate comedy about two men friends who marry two girl friends. By pure luck the husband of one girl goes up to town with his friend's wife, and the other couple get suspicious. They talk it over and are seen together by the returning pair, who now become suspicious themselves. The comedy of errors lasts for some time but at last everything is explained and happiness reins supreme.

ONLY EUROPEAN THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN BOMBAY.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CABS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS

WEST END CINEMA.

WILL PRESENT

"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"

Rex Beach's Wonder Story

A Strong Drama Featuring Kathlyn Williams and Wheeler Oakman with Scenes Filmed in The Canal Zone

A WORTHY SUCCESSOR TO "THE SPOILERS"

A Selig Film De Luxe!

EXTRA SHOW Every Afternoon at 5 o'clock

FOR SUBURBAN PATRONS.

6-45—8-30—10.

Extra Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 3-15.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

JUNAGADH.

IN AID OF THE

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

1st: 2nd: 3rd & 4th February 1917.

Drawing 5th February 1917.

MONSTER LUCKY-BAG.

30,000 Tickets at Rupee One each.

57 Large and 2,500 Consolation Prizes.

			Rs.
1st Prize		Motor Car	4,000
2nd Prize		Victoria...(C. Spring).	1,000
3rd Prize		Horse	400
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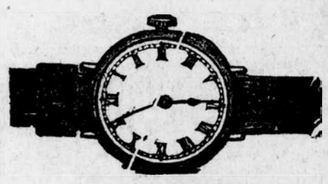

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(1st Sunday After Epiphany, 7th January 1917.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral—Agutter in G. Hymns—76, 79, 553, 218, 5-30 pm., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Canticles Walmisley in C. Hymns—78, 80, 266. Collections for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-46 p.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m., War Litany 7 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 3-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English—Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A. (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A. Marathi—Rev. Caron D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari, English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon, Collections for Chuch Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamitipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—7-0 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain, Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore. Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 9 a.m. Matins (Gujarati) 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8-0 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermons. Alms for the Schools.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B.D., 9-30 a.m. Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Revd. R. M. Gray, 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service Intercession) and Holy Communion. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe English Service, 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. F. Bancort. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 Evening Service, A cordial welcome to all.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telagu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m., Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School: 5 p.m., Afternoon Service, Preacher: Rev. S. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. All seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services: Sunday 6-30 p.m.; Saturday 6-30 p.m.; 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon.—Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa, Masses 7 and 8-30.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m., Mass; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Oomarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

St. Joseph's Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30 and 9 a.m.; Evening Service, 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses; 6-30 and 8 a.m.

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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 5.

The weather has again been dry. Conditions are slightly unsettled in northwest India and south Burma.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain in South Burma

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 4th Jan. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.958 Inch.
Temperature of Air	75.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.1 ,,
Dew Point	67.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.761 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.4 ,,
Minimum ....do.....do.....	68.3 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,WNW,NNW,N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	147 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water in at Prince's Docks:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	5	m 9 10	24 10	5	m 3 57	21 2
Sat.	6	m 10 38a	27 10		3 23a	16 11
		m 10 0	25 1	6	m 4 40	20 8
Sun.	7	m 11 15a	28 3		4 2a	16 9
		m 10 44	25 4	7	m 5 17	20 1
Mon.	8	m 11 48a	28 7		4 37a	16 7
		m 11 24	25 9	8	m 5 50	19 7
					5 10a	16 5
Tues.	9	m 0 17	28 9	9	m 6 21	19 2
		m 0 0a	25 11		5 42a	16 6
Wed.	10	m 0 43	28 9	10	m 6 51	18 10
		0 34a	26 1		6 13a	16 8
Thur	11	m 1 8	28 8	11	m 7 20	18 8
		1 7a	26 1		6 43a	17 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
5 (Friday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 15m.
6 (Saturday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 15m.
7 (Sunday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 16m.
8 (Monday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 17m.
9 (Tuesday)	7h. 14m.	6h. 17m.
10 (Wednesday)	7h. 14m.	6h. 18m.
11 (Thursday)	7h. 14m.	6h. 19m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1916 Dec.	25th.,	9h. 1.2m. a.m.
First Quater	,,	31st.,	5h. 37.2m. p.m.
Full Moon	1917 Jan.	8th.,	1h. 19.0m. ,,
Last Quarter	,, ,,	16th.,	5h. 12.1m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 5th January 1917 was 30.189 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 5th January, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen but is still in defect at night in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is in excess in upper Sind while elsewhere moderate cloud has appeared and humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect at the inland stations of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has become normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in south Hyderabad; night temperature is in excess at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Conditions are slightly unsettled in north-west India and skies have become moderately clouded in lower Sind and Rajputana. Weather, however, has been dry everywhere and is likely to remain so.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 5th of January 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th Jan.)	64.8	52.0	91	0.80	3.31	—1.90
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Jan.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th Jan.)	76.8	66.6	50	..	0	—1.01
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.3	42.9	71	..	0	—0.33
Rawalpindi	66.8	29.7	49	..	0.33	—1.08
Lahore	70.2	37.8	91	..	0.02	—0.55
Hissar	72.1	38.4	73	..	0	..
Ambala	69.7	47.1	63	..	0	—1.46
Delhi	70.8	46.0	82	..	0	—0.68
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.6	45.8	68	..	0	—0.47
Mainpuri	71.5	43.2	74	..	0.01	—0.69
Jhansi	76.6	44.6	68	..	0.20	—0.41
Cawnpore	70.8	43.9	72	..	2.20	1.46
Allahabad	72.1	41.8	80	..	0.51	—0.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	75.5	43.2	79	..	0.02	—0.17
Karachi	75.0	60.5	61	..	0	—0.23
Ajmer	72.0	42.8	57	..	0	—0.48
Jaipur	75.3	48.3	50	..	0	—0.41
Kotah	77.0	47.6	63	..	0	—0.32
Mount Abu	?	47.5	39	..	0	—0.40
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	76.0	47.3	45	..	0	—0.15
Dwarka	77.3	56.9	62	..	0	—0.06
Veraval	84.1	62.6	82	..	0	—0.40
Rajkot	80.1	42.8	39	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	85.6	49.8	52	..	0	—0.32
Surat	85.9	55.0	57	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	84.4	55.6	39	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	83.5	48.8	35	..	0	—0.20
Neemuch	75.2	50.2	46	..	0	—0.38
Indore	78.6	48.1	70	..	0.86	0.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	74.5	47.3	72	..	2.76	1.87
Saugor	75.2	51.8	40	..	0.32	—0.75
Hoshangabad	79.1	50.0	62	..	1.42	0.44
Khandwa	84.1	52.3	71	..	1.06	0.27
Akola	82.3	54.5	66	..	2.42	1.69
Amraoti	81.8	60.3	58	..	0.45	—0.77
Nagpur	80.8	62.5	67	..	2.50	1.19
Chanda	82.1	53.6	70	..	0.68	—0.62
Raipur	77.0	56.9	63	..	2.86	1.68
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.4	68.1	78	..	0.72	0.22
Ratnagiri	88.3	67.9	77	..	7.26	6.66
Marmugao	81.0	70.4	92	..	8.98	8.84
Karwar	84.5	66.1	92	..	8.46	6.56
DECCAN AND SOUTH MARATHA COUNTRY—						
Malegaon	82.6	54.5	66	..	1.35	0.63
Ahmednagar	82.0	54.9	69	..	0.65	—0.35
Poona	83.6	55.3	83	..	1.91	0.86
Sholapur	84.7	61.3	69	..	3.23	0.85
Bijapur	84.4	61.5	75	..	9.47	8.28
Belgaum	82.9	58.9	72	..	10.67	8.84
Aurangabad	81.1	57.2	65	..	0.77	—0.06
Nizamabad(Indur).	82.9	58.2	75	..	1.36	0.61
Hyderabad	78.6	61.1	89	..	2.44	1.39
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.1	70.4	69	..	4.75	1.47
Calicut	86.3	69.6	82	..	5.70	—0.22
Cochin	91.5	71.7	63	..	4.62	—3.47
Colombo	90.1	69.0	73	..	10.07	—8.22
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.2	67.5	71	..	10.85	4.80
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	86.5	66.8	76	..	3.49	—0.98
Madras	88.6	68.2	63	..	18.08	—1.19
Bangalore	78.7	9.6	79	..	10.14	6.76
Coimbatore	84.2	64.6	89	..	5.76	1.27
Trichinopoly	87.6	67.6	71	..	2.88	—4.86
Negapatam	85.0	73.3	82	..	12.48	—14.64

"ELECTRIC"
POCKET LAMP.

COMPLETE.
Price Rs. 3-8.
Spare Battery As. 12.
HIGH CLSS LAMP AND STOVE DEPT
Abdul Reheman St., near Market,
BOMBAY.

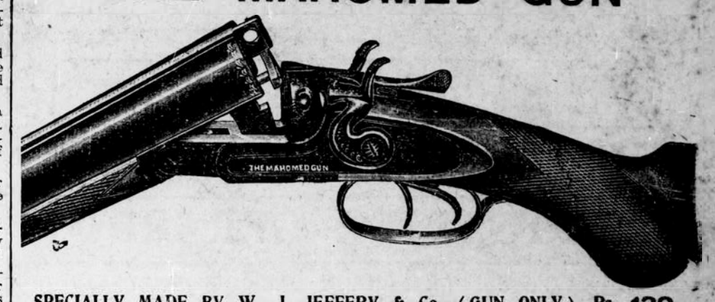
RUBBER STAMP
Mfrs. & Engravers.
P. P. RELE & SONS,
179, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner
AMICHAND GOVINDJI
The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds, (*c*) Gummy Halva, (*d*) Rose scented Halva, (*e*) Vanila Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva, (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

"THE MAHOMED GUN"

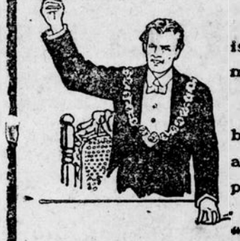


SPECIALLY MADE BY W. J. JEFFERY & Co. (GUN ONLY) Rs. 120.
THE GUN OF THE SEASON
ARMS & AMMUNITION MART.
MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET, Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.
Send for Catalogue.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "SHOOTER"

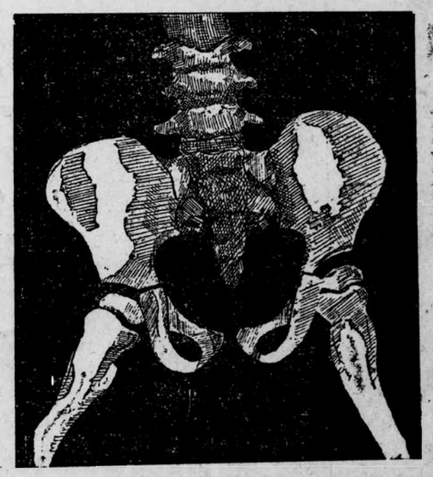
GLUTEN BREAD AND GLUTEN PRODUCTS
for Invalids, Diabetics and Stout Persons.
Gluten Bread for sufferers from Diabetes. Boxes at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8. Rusks in packets, Re. 1-8.
Soup Paste (Gluten) assorted in packets, As. 12.
Gluten Biscuits Betic, per box Rs. 2-12.
Grissine (long sticks) of Gluten Bread, per box Rs. 3-12.
OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM:
MONGINI BROTHERS.
62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

[Est. 1895.]
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
Telephone 2236
SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.
Telegrams 'Calmness.'
Opp. KALBADEVI
POST, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. an all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.
In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

SUCCESS IN LIFE



is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.
A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.
HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"
of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.
Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.


X-RAY.
EXPOSURES are given independently or in consultation with Doctors for SKIN DISEASES and MALIGNANT GROWTHS, and PHOTO and SCREEN EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT with the aid of our TWO BIG UP-TO-DATE X-RAY APPARATUS.
Doctors are cordially invited to send their cases.
ZANDER'S INSTITUTE. LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 4th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of Most Indian	—
" " Imports	63,000
Mid. Americans	10.88 (Mutilated)
Egyptian F. G. F.	20.20+25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	March 17.43 Unchgd. May 17.73—1
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 17.08+3 May 17.31+1

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 4th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
January	10.58	
Jan.-Feb.	10.58	
Feb.-Mar.	10.58	+7
Mar.-Apl.	10.67	
Apl.-May	10.70	
May-June	10.73	
June-July	10.72	
July-Aug.	10.71	
Aug.-Sept	10.47	+6
Sept.-Oct.	10.19	
Oct.-Nov.	10.08	
Nov.-Dec.	9.98	
Dec.-Jan.	9.93	
Jan.-Feb.	9.95	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 4th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
January	10.49	
Jan.-Feb.	10.49	
Feb.-March	10.53	−2
March-April	10.58	
April-May	10.61	
May-June	10.64	
June-July	10.63	−1
July-Aug.	10.62	
Aug.-Sept.	10.37—4	
Sept.-Oct.	10.08—5	
Oct.-Nov.	9.94	
Nov.-Dec.	9.88	−6
Dec.-Jan.	9.81	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 4th.

To-day's price.

March	18.00 Unchgd.
May	17.75—5
July	17.60—5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 4th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7.34
" " Fully Good	7.51
" " Fine	7.70
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.84
" " Fully Good	8.02
" " Fine	8.20
" Broach Good	9.99
" " Fully Good	1.17
" " Fine	10.35

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 3rd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000:—

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
21,95,000 were allotted to Calcutta			
37,68,000 " "	to Bombay		71,41,000
11,78,000 " "	to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1-4 1/4.		
" Bombay			
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta 6%	above	that rate
	Bombay		in full.

Rs.			Rs.
6,000 were allotted to Calcutta			
20,000 " "	to Bombay		1,97,000
171,000 " "	to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 5/32		
" Bombay			
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta 6%	above	that rate
	Bombay		in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
24,33,000 were allotted to Calcutta			
17,85,000 " "	to Bombay		46,62,000
4,64,000 " "	to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 5/32		
" Bombay			
Min Rate Received	Calcutta 6%	above	that rate
	Bombay		in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week — 1,20,00,000

In future the fixed sale prices of Immediate Telegraphic Transfers will be 1-4 1/4 and of Deferred Transfers and Bills 1-4 5/32.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 3rd.

Day's Exports to Great Britain to Continent	5,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	75½

New York, Jan. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	29,008
Futures at New York March	17.60 +
" May	17.85
Spot Cotton at New York	17.55 Unchgd
" " New Orleans	17 13
Futures at New Orleans March	17.18+7
" " May	17.42+5

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	36 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " 6 "	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	55½—½
Rupee Paper 3½%	—
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66½+½
Government Securities 3%..	57½ Unchgd.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80 Unchgd.

London, Jan. 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 1/2
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½%	Nominal
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3%	57½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

No change.

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 3rd.

5½% 1925—1928	£85½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£98

London, Jan. 4th

5½% 1925—1928	£85½ +¼
4½% 1925—1945	£98 No Change

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Thursday, Jan. 4th.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	
Total Bullion	55,030,000	Inc. 700,000
Public Deposits	53,100,000	Inc. 1,000,000
Other do.	116,400,000	Dec. 10,300,000
Govt. Securities	62,200,000	Inc. 5,000,000
Other do.	91,800,000	Dec. 14,700,000
Notes and Gold	33,500,000	Inc. 400,000

The Bank Reserve is 23 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 3rd.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Not offered.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. loading quoted — — 68

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Dec.-Jan. Sellers. — — 91

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec-Jan. Nominal — — 94

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Dec-Jan. Sellers. — — — 88

Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.

Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb. Sellers — — 93

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan Value — — — 100

Linseed Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Nominal — 103

METALS.

English best Selected Copper Net	£141½
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£133½
Copper Braziers	—
Yellow Metal	16½
Hard Spelter Nominal	45

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	23/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	23/6
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	23/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	25/4
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	26
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	26/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan. Buyers	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe January Irregular	3/1½

Paid .. .. 3/½ to 2/11½

London, Jan. 4th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe 61½ lbs. .. ..

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian. Not offered

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley loading Quoted — — 67/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Dec.-Jan. Sellers.	91/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex Ship. Dec.-Jan. Nominal	94
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers.	87/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-quit Dec-Jan Quoted	103
Tone of Rapeseed Quiet.	
Tone of Linseed firm	
Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb. Sellers	93
Gingellyseed Dec.-Jan. ..	29/10

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£133½
Copper Braziers	—
Yellow Metal	16½
Hard Spelter Nominal	43

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	23/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	23/6
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	23/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	25/4
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	26/1
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	26/1

RUBBER.

Fara Rubber fine hard cure Jan. Sellers	3 3½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	3/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Jan. 5th.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Jan 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	SPOT. COTTON.
Broach,	Good M.G.	—		399	—
Broach,	Fine M.G.	—	411	—	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	300	—	—	287/300
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	317	—	—	305/20
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	—	—	—	315/25
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	—
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	305/20
Kham./Akola	Fine M.G.	391	—	—	375/90
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	377/92
Dhaing./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	385/90
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	385/400
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	390/95
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	—	—	—	—
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	330	—	—	335/35
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	356	—	—	338/55
Khandwa Saawad	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	335/75
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	—
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	Old
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	—	—	—	375/85
Coompta	Good M.G.	—	—	—	400/2

Westerns,	Good M.G.	— —	390/400
Westerns.	Good H.G.	— —	370/80

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 5th January, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	328	313	300	—	1,25th Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	330	316	301	—	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	326	311	298	—	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	380	357	—	Ready
	—	373	358	—	1/25th Jan. 17
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	—	—	378	—	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	—	—	398	—	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair -Staple)	—	383	368	—	Ready
	—	—	—	—	—
Akola Khamg.	—	383	371	—	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	—	379	372	—	1/25th Jan 17
	—	—	—	—	—
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	—	386	371	—	Ready
	—	388	379	—	1/25th Jan. 17
Dhamangaum	—	388	373	—	Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)	—	392	376	—	1/25th Jan. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	393	378	—	Ready
	—	396	380	—	1/25th Jan. 17
Nagpore	—	396	381	—	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	—	398	382	—	1/25th Jan. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	398	384	—	Ready
	—	400	385	—	1/25th Jan. 17
Broach (M.G.)	—	412	—	—	1/25th Mar. 17
	—	—	—	—	397 1/25th Ap. 1917
Surat (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	—
Mathia (M.G.)	—	372	352	—	Ready
	—	374	354	—	1/25th Jan. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	416 April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—	—
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	—	418 April-May 1917
	—	—	—	—	—
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	413 May.-June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	—	405 May.-June 1917
	—	—	—	—	—
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	421 April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—	—
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	423 April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—	—

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 5th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.		Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	—	47 0 0	7 3 0
" White Cawnpore 70-76	—	47 0 0	7 3 0
" Karachi Bangla	—	47 0 0	7 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	—	7 4 0	7 10 0
" Brown Cawnpore	—	7 2 0	7 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	—	7 10 0	8 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	—	10 5 0	10 12 0
" Brown Thin	—	10 0 0	10 6 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	—	49 0 0	10 5 0
" Gujar 75-25	—	47 0 0	9 15 0
" Black —	—	41 0 0	8 6 0
" Gujar 50-50	—	45 0 0	9 7 0
Poppyseed, White	—	7 5 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts	—	44 0 0	— —
Mowraseed	—	4 2 0	4 6 0
Jowa	—	33 0 0	4 14 0
Arandia	—	42 0 0	— —
Forward		**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May	—	6 8 0	
Linseed May	—	11 6 6	
Teaseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.		10 2 0	
" Gujar 75-25 Dec./Jan.		9 13 0	
" Gujar 50-50 Dec./Jan.		9 5 0	
" Black Dec./Jan.		8 3 0	
Linseed Sept	—	11 14 0	

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

MILLS.

January 5th.

The market opened steady and there was a sudden jump in Madhavji which at opening was 1150 and closed at 1495 after touching 1500. There was some activity in other shares also which closed 10 to 12½ higher than at opening.

	Opening.	Mid-day.	Closing.
Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	925
Bombay Cotton	..	..	212½
Bombay Dyeing	..	..	880
Bombay United	..	..	795
Century	..	..	347½
Central India	..	2220	2225½
China	..	..	350
Colaba	..	..	1320
Crescent	..	190	192½
Gurlimbhoy	..	315	317½
Lavid	..	500	510
Edward Sassoon	..	..	185
Emperor Edward	..	..	570
Fazalbhoy	..	680	915
Framji Petit	..	..	1350
Ginay Muir	..	..	292½
Hindustan	..	..	500
Indian Bleaching	..	220	235 297½
Indore Malwa	..	365	370 372½
Jamsetjee	..	..	55
Kohinoor	..	715	735 740
Laxmi Cotton	..	..	1270
Madhavji Dharamsi	..	1450	1470 1490
Maneckji Petit	..	..	1600
Mofarji	..	..	2500
New Great Eastern	..	..	1.0
New City	..	..	9 0
Phœnix	..	..	190
Pearl	..	435	440 442½
Sholapur	..	..	5150
Standard	..	1440	1450 1455
Sun	..	..	60
Swadeshi	..	..	1720
Swan	..	..	272½
Simplex	..	605	610 620
Textile	..	..	1515
Tata Mill	..	..	650

BANKS, &c.

Bank of Bombay	..	..	1562½
Bank of India	..	..	86½
Boy Merchant Bank	..	..	8
Central Bank	..	..	28
Eastern Bank	..	..	62
Gujarat Railway	..	..	98
New Mofussil Co.	..	..	765
Volkart Co	..	..	500
Boy. Burmah Td. Co.	..	..	1160 1105
E. S. & T. Co. Ord.	..	335	335 340
Do. Pref.	..	..	765
B. Steam N. Co. Ord.	..	..	285
Port Canning	..	..	750
Tata Iron S. Co Ord.	..	..	3128 315
Do. Dif.	..	..	1105
Do. Pref.	..	..	157
Tata Hydro E. Co. Ord	..	..	1132½
Dif	..	..	1130
Silver	..	..	1024
Government Paper	..	..	74
Municipal Bond	..	..	85
Port T. Bond	..	..	86
War Loan	..	..	92
Sivrajpur	..	..	484
Bundi Co.	..	..	228
Katni Cement	..	..	400
" Ord.	..	..	305
" Def.	..	..	1015

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

We have to report a continual quiet market throughout the week with easier news from Karachi and prices for ready and forward have been reduced 6 annas per cwt. all round. The demand for ready sugar is good and clearances are satisfactory. During the week the S. S. Alavi, arrived from Mauritius with 60,000 bags of syrups mostly unsold. The December shipment from Java is expected within a fortnight with 125,000 bags. Home and Java markets remain steady with nominal quotation for White Java January, February shipment at 25s. 6d. free Bombay harbour.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 19-8-0 equal to 23s. 4d. F. B. harbour stocks 245,000 bags.

16 18 Rs. 17-8-0 equal to 20s. 9d. F. B. harbour stocks 60,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 18-6-0 equal to 21s. 9d. F. B. harbour stocks 40,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 18-0-0 to 19-0-0 F. B. harbour stocks 60,000 bags.

CEYLON TEA AND RUBBER MARKETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 4.

Owing to the continuance of the exchange difficulty tea and rubber sales have been indefinitely postponed.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Jan.-July	18%	305
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	336
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July.	9%	73
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,585
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,640
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	7%	84
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,275
Central Bk. of India Rs. 35	50	—	5%	28
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 50	50	—	6%	32
Standard Bk. (O	100	Jan.-July	Nil	6
Standard Bk. (P	100	do.	Nil.	22
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	March	5%	£5
Mercantile Bank ..				
£ 12½ A ..	25	—	10%	£23
12½ B ..	25	—	10%	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	£22
National Bank of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	680

SINNING PAND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	40	950
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manfg.	500	Nil.	—	270
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	..	25	900
Bombay United ..	250	..	30	790
Century	100	May-Nov.	10	365
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	90	2,220
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	437½ X.D.
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	360
Colaba Land & Mill .	700	..	55	1,300
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Yr. 50	420
Crescent	100	April.	5	192½
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	317½
David	250	do.	15	500
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	10	190
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	25	570
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	35	815
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	40	1,310
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	265
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	15	460
Globe	100	..	Nil.	80 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	50	900
Hyderabad ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,500
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	12½	252½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	20	325
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	20	500
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	15	330
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	60
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	395
Kastu rchand	1,000	do.	25	1,010
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,025
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	45	1,800
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	15	710
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,350
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April	55	1,445
Maurias United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,700
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	50	1,900
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	80	2,600
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	530 nom.
New Great Eastern	200	..	4	185
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	960
Pearl	250	..	16	442
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	8	200
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	187½
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	575
Sasson Silk	500	April	Nil.	240
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	5,300
Sir Chuspurji Broacha Mills	Rs. 56	..	Nil.	75
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	15	550
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	40	1,435
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	55
Swan	250	Oct.	7½	275
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	60	1,715
Tata Mill .. (O.	500	400	—	620
(P.	500	400	5%	370
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,525
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (O.	500	..	Nil.	400
(P.	500	..	7%	630
Western India ..	1,000	..	25	875 X. D.
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept.	8%	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	115
Amritsar Patti Rly.	100	do.	8%	138
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	do.	8%	630
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July	5%	106
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	do.	4½%	96
Guzerat Railway	100	Nov.-June	4%	97
Hosiarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100 ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	116
Mandra Bhon Rly. Rs. 90	100	do.	4%	87
Pachora Jamur Rly. Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	65
Sara Sirajganj Ry. Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	4%	98 C-D
Sialkot Narowal Ry Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	112
*Sind Light Rly. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	145
Tapti Valley Rly. ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	570
Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	5%	107

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	Rs. 750	May.	Rs. 250	Rs. 6600
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	850
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	95
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	100
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	120
Foot	475	Nov.	30	800
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	12	100
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	620
Hindustan P. & M.	250	..	..	125
Hingolee	100	Sept.	Nil.	70
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct. —	6½	130
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd.	1,000	..	7%	700
Kurrachee Press ..	500	Jan.	8%	500
Khamgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	325
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	245
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	1,000
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	780
New Berar	500	Oct.	25	515
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	750
Surat City ..	200	Oct. —	18	225
Volkart U.P. Co., Ltd.	500	Sept.	20	522
Yardwan, G.P.	150	—		101

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	50	90
All-India U. Co. Rs. 20	100	August.	Rs. 1	4
Bamankua	5	..	Rs. 2	7
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	50
Badham Pile ..	70	June	8 X-D	95
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	—	Nil.	45
Brick and Tile ..	80	—	—	100
Bri. Burma Pa$ ..	600	Nil.	Nil.	52
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	15 H.T.	1,065
B. Electric Sup. (P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	166
and T. Co. Ltd. (O	£10	July.	7%	335
Bombay Ice. Mfg. .	40		Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Mar.-Oct. .	100	1,530
Bo. Land & Building	400	..	25	380
Bombay Steam (O	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	280
Navigation Co. (P	250	Feb.-Oct. .	6%	X-D 240
Bundi Cement Co. ..	10	New Co. ..	Nil.	22½
Central I.M.Co. Ltd	10	April	2	52
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	500	Dec.-Jan. .	25	330
Delhi Flour. ..	200	Sept.	5	120
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	500	..	42%	975
The Eastern (O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	18
Chemical Co. (D 2sh.	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	35
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	—	Nil.	405
Katni Cement (O	100	—	Rs. 3	315
(D .	40	—	Nil.	1,090
(P ..	100	—	7%	115
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. 20..	100	Dec.	6½%	15
Indian Cotton Oil Co. (O. (Old 10 / New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July .	7%	105
(P. 150	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
	250	March.	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July .	15	200
Jost's Eng., Co., Ltd Rs. 50	50	July	10%	55
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	Rs. 16	200
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	—	Nil.	100
Marcks & Co ..	100	July	10	80
Mackenzie's Saw Mills	100	—	Rs. 15	202½
Marsland Price Co. P	100	—	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	—	7%	65
O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	500
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	Rs. 2	50
Port Canning Co ..	1,000	Sept.	40	740
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	—	Rs. 1	52
Sirdar Carbone Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	55 nom.
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	6	106
Tata Iron Steel Co. ..	75	Jan. & June	6%	X.D. 325
	30		25%	X.D. 1,200
	100		6%	167
Tata Hydro Elec. .. (O.	1,000	Jan.	4%	X.D. 1,179
" " P	1,000	Jan.	4%	" 1,130
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S. ..	1,000	April Oct.	5½%	5% prem 19
Thacker & Co. ..		May	40%	200
Telephone Co. ..		—	Rs. 6	210

VOTE OF THANKS

TO THE SMOKING PUBLIC

FOR THE

CORDIAL PATRONAGE

ACCORDED TO OUR

FIRM IN 1916.

CONTINUANCE OF SAME

IS REQUESTED

BY

CURZON & Co.,

THE TOBACCONISTS,

131,33, Esplanade Road,

BOMBAY.

K H KABBUR & Co.

56, ESPLANADE RO

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

PURCHASE OF MOTOR WAGGONS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawalla presiding.

The Commissioner, in a letter, said:

"With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution dated the 6th December 1916, approving of the purchase of two motor wagons urgently required for the Health Department from the French Motor Car Company at the rate of Rs. 19,000 each, I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Standing Committee, a copy of letter No. 35-60, dated the 28th idem, from the firm expressing their inability to supply the wagons for less than Rs. 20,000 each. For the reasons urged by the Company, which I consider to be reasonable, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the wagons being purchased at the rate of Rs. 20,000 each. The Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, is preparing an estimate for bodies for the wagons. When this is ready, a proposal to meet the cost of the bodies, together with the excess in the cost of the purchase of the chassis, by a transfer of funds will be submitted in due course for the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation."

The French Motor Car and Electric Co. wrote to say that taking into account the present market conditions, to purchase the wagons they were offering was a good investment even at the enhanced rate. By an unfortunate coincidence their advancing their price had been preceded by the Government Notification prohibiting the importation of motor vehicles. It would be readily understood that it was not on this account that their price had been advanced.

The sanction asked for was granted.

ENEMY DEBTORS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Colonel Ivor Philipps asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on November 29 if he would say what steps, if any, had been taken to establish a clearing-house in this country where British companies, firms, and individuals, being creditors of enemy firms and individuals, could receive payment of their debts from the moneys belonging to enemy firms now in the hands of the Public Trustee, irrespective of whether the particular enemy debtor firm had assets in this country. Mr. McKenna said the suggestion had frequently been considered, but the establishment of such a clearing-house as this had been found to be impracticable while the war continued, unless it was proposed to confiscate the property of individual enemies in this country for the benefit of creditors of other enemies. Such a step undoubtedly would lead to reprisals and a further complication of the situation, and any scheme of the character proposed required the consent of the Department concerned and the assistance of the enemy Governments.

In a further reply to Colonel Ivor Philipps, Mr. McKenna said that the debts returned by British creditors under the Proclamation of September 7, 1916, were being recorded by the custodians of the enemy banks. The returns at present numbered 17,500, and amounted to £79,000,000. Returns were daily being received. The approximate value of assets returned to the Public Trustee was £10,000,000.

RESERVED CARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the recent curtailments made in the passanger trains, will it not be in the interest of public that the following facts be considered by the Railway authorities?

The Government of India has requested the Indian travelling public not to use the railway trains unless it be quite necessary. One cannot see how people will realize the situation and it will not be unnatural if the rush for travelling remains unchecked. Consequently, will it not be advisable, during the period of stress and strain, for the practice of reserving the third class compartments for Europeans and Eurasians or for Anglo-Indians and Eurasians, to be stopped altogether in the interests of the public? The pressure on the third-class carriages will be so much lessened.

Apart from this, one fails to understand way at any time, a compartment should be reserved for a community. I believe, Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Eurasians are not bona-fide third-class passengers. They manage to go on with other communities in second and first class; then, why not in the third-class?

I hope, this fact will be seriously considered by proper authorities.—Yours, etc.

J. A. S.,

Bombay, January, 4th 1917.

BLOOD-SPITTING, BRONCHITIS

and Weak Chest Cured by

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

You can cure an ordinary cough in 24 hours with Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. You can cure any cough or bronchial trouble with Veno's that is curable at all—and the fact that other means have failed is no evidence that Veno's will fail. Veno's cures where everything else proves useless.

People who once use Veno's Lightning Cough Cure use it again; they tell their friends about Veno's. Why? Because there is real curative power in Veno's, because it is quick and sure in action, because it cures as nothing ever cured before.

There are no poisons, no narcotics, in Veno's Lightning Cough Cure; no hand touches it during manufacture. You can trust it to cure Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Troubles, Nasal Catarrh, Blood-spitting, Whooping Cough, and Difficult Breathing. Price, As. 12; large size Re 1-8 (containing 2½ times the quantity). Also in liquid form at As. 14. Sold by Chemists and Bazaars in all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon.

778—3.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

CHARGES AGAINST SECRETARY TO PORTUGUESE CONSUL-GENERAL.

RELEASED ON BAIL PENDING GOVERNMENT ORDER.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Francis Murao, Secretary to Senhor A. Casanova, Consul General for Portugal in Bombay was brought on a warrant by Inspector Jefferies of the C.I.D., on charges of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation preferred against him by the Portuguese Government of Goa.

It was alleged for the prosecution that a warrent of arrets was received from the Portuguese authorities by the Government of Bombay on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,040 and criminal misappropriation in regard to four other sums of Rs. 90, Rs. 366, Rs. 152, and 490. These offences, it was stated, were committed by the accused between the years of 1904 and 1910 when he was administering certain islands belonging to the Portuguese Government in the vicinity of Goa, and they had now asked that Mr. Murao should be extradited.

The Court explained to the accused that it was going to adopt the following procedure: first of all it would ask the prosecution to establish a *prima fecie* case and after recording evidence, make a report to the Government of Bombay for them to pass the necessary orders.

"VICTIM OF A CONSPIRACY"

The accused asked to be set at liberty on bail, as the charges against him were false and malicious and he would prove that he was innocent; also there were at the bottom of this prosecution some political reasons. There had been recently some friction between the A.-D.-C., to the Governor of Goa and the Portuguese Consul General in Bombay, whose private secretary the accused was. It was six years since he had given up his former post and come to Bombay, and after such a long period it was found that there were discrepancies in the books he had kept as administrator of the islands. His chief, Senhor Casanova, was willing to bail him out.

Senhor Casanova bore out the accused's statements, and said the accused was the victim of a conspiracy.

The accused submitted he was willing to go to Goa and stand his trial there.

The Magistrate said the accused could not be compelled to go to Goa, unless the Bombay Government wished to give him up to the Portuguese Government. If the accused thought that he would be serving his interests best by not going to Goa direct without the intervention of the Bombay Government, he need not go there.

The accused submitted that he preferred going to Goa instead of having a preliminary trial here, as all his witnesses were in Goa, and he could prove his case better there.

The Court said that it would report to the Government that the accused did not desire to take advantage of the Fugitive Offenders' Act, that he would await the orders of Bombay Government and that he was willing to go to Goa.

The accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 5,000 and the case was adjourned to 16th instant.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.

A DEALER IN CHAIRS CONVICTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Khan Saheb Kuverji Darasha, Chief Excise Inspector, charged one Baloo Raghoo a dealer in chairs with illicit possession of cocaine and opium under section 43 (A) of the Abkari Act of 1878 and section 9 (C) of opium Act of 1878. Mr. B. S. Chirputker defended the accused.

It was alleged that on receipt of information by Khan Saheb Kuverji Darasha, a watch was kept at various places on the 4th instant and when the accused alighted from the Mazagon tram at the Juntion of Suklaji Street and Grant Road, he was detained and searched with the result that 42 tolas of opium and a bottle containing 20 grains of pure cocaine were found concealed on his person. The accused refused to diclose where he got the drugs from and where he was carrying them.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate convicted him on both the charges and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or suffer 2 months' rigorous imprisonment for the possession of opium and to pay Rs. 30 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month on the charge of possessing cocaine. His worship also remarked that there were some persons behind the screen who were helping the accused in smuggling the drugs.

Besides Chief Excise Inspector Darasha, Messrs. Cama, R. J. Deputy and E. H. Udwadia, Excise Inspectors were engaged in the detection of the case.

A JUVENILE THIEF.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY FOR FOUR YEARS.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Deputy Inspector Mashall charged Dattatraya Khanderao, a boy aged 14, with the theft of a bottle of aerated water. The accused was arrested on suspicion. As the boy had two previous convictions he was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory for a period of four years.

THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence given in your issue of the 3rd inst under initials J. F. T. about the time allowed to visitors at Sir J. J. Hospital, I beg to state that I quite agree with the views expressed by him, considering the difficulties the visitors really undergo at such awkward hours as between 3 to 5 p.m. But I would here suggest that if any changes were hereafter to be made by the authorities, it would be desirable to fix the time as from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. which hours would be most suitable to everyone as well as to the Hospital Staff, instead of after 5 p.m. as suggested by J. F. T. which time would be again too late and inconvenient to visitors coming from distant places.—Yours etc.

K. B. K.

MOTOR FATALITY AT KALBADEVI.

SEVERAL MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, resumed yesterday the adjourned enquiry touching the death of a Hindu male, name unknown, aged about seventy years, who, it is alleged, was knocked down by an emergency motor wagon of the B. E. S. and T. Company on the Kalbadevi Road on the 1st instant. Inspector Histed led the evidence while Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for Genu Darku, who, it is alleged, was driving the wagon at the time.

Rustomji Bejunji, a motor mechanic, who has his shop on Kalbadevi Road, said that on an alarm being raised he looked out, when he saw a man tossed like a ball about fifteen feet. The man was knocked down on the right hand side by an emergency wagon, of which two wheels passed over him and which stopped after travelling about twenty or twenty-five paces. Just as the wheels passed over the deceased, the witness heard a whirring sound. Perhaps the driver had applied his brake. The wagon had been travelling at a great speed, more than fifteen miles an hour. Witness got this impression from the noise the wagon made. He actually saw the wagon strike the deceased, knock him down and pass over him.

Questioned by Mr. Dhondi, the witness said he thought the noise was that of the emergency brake being applied but he could not say whether the rattling noise was before or after the deceased was knocked down.

Mr. Maneckshaw Dadabhoy Sethna deposed to having seen the wagon coming fast and the old man knocked down. Both the wheels passed over the deceased who died very soon. The brakes were at once strongly applied, making a rattling noise and the wagon stopped after going about twenty-five feet from the place where the deceased lay. There was not much traffic. The wagon did not swerve as if to avoid the man.

Questioned by Mr. Dhondi, the witness said that when the occurrence took place the wagon was on the right hand side of the road. It must have swerved to the right as suggested.

Deputy Inspector Hobson of the Motor Vehicles Department said he was called to examine the emegence wagon. As to the brake he ws of opinion that the male portion of the coupling on the driving staft came away from the female portion on the application of the brake, causing a great noise. That reduced the power or the foot-brake. This condition had been produced by a violent application of the brake. If the wagon had been travelling at a considerable speed and the brake forcibly applied, the vehicle being a heavy one, the rear wheels would be slightly forced back. The coupling would be thus disconnected and the condition now existing produced. That was in a sense mechanical defect. Cars were built to resist such application of emergency brakes if properly used. Those brakes should not be applied furiously or suddenly. The action of a brake also depended on the amount of wear and tear of the shoes on the surfaces. He should say that the brake was in this case applied with too much force considering the speed of the car at the time. The vehicle was a heavy one, two tons on the back axle. If it had been travelling more slowly the disconnection would not have taken place. The wheele became practically immovable and were dragged along the roadway.

In answer to Mr. Dhondi, the witness said he was of opinion that the occurrence took place because the brakes had been applied too forcibly. The driver should swerve to avoid an accident and apply his hand brake. Witness concluded that the vehicle had been travelling at a high speed for such a heavy vehicle.

In reply to a juror, the witness said it was a driver's duty to see that everything was in proper order before he took a car into traffic. This present condition was caused by the exceptional occurrence. It could hardly have been allowed to exist before the occurrence by any driver.

Questioned by Mr. Dhondi, the witness said he thought the sudden application in this manner showed ignorance on the part of the driver of the proper method of control of such a heavy vehicle. Force should be applied gradually but if a driver allowed himself to be placed in such a position that he could not control his car by proper application of the brakes, in order to save life he might be justified in forcible application.

Maneckji Sorabji Master, a motor lorry driver, said he was passing along the road when he saw the wagon approaching and moved out of the way. He heard a bell and a born. He saw the old man crossing the road and shouted but he did not seem to hear. The driver swerved to the right to avoid the man but the latter was knocked down. The wheels passed over the man and he died. He (the deceased) got confused, placed his hand on the radiator and tumbled down. The wagon was travelling eight to ten miles per hour. Witness was an expert driver and understood speeds.

Dinshaw Bejunji, owner of a cycle shop, said he had heard the noise of a motor-bell and seen the wagon pass by his shop fast and on the wrong side. The suspected man was not driving; one Christian was driving and one Christian was ringing the bell. Witness could not identify them but the suspected man was not driving; he was behind. One man looking like the suspected man was behind. The man who was driving had a white "topee."

Further enquiry was adjourned.

A BROKER'S SUICIDE.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner held an inquest at the coroner's Court in regard to the death of Mukundrai Keshavlal a Hindu broker aged 31.

Mr. Mohanlal Keshavlal Phakor, a brother of the deceased deposed that he was taken to the Marine Line Sea Face by the police on the night of the 22nd December. There he saw the dead body of his brother, who was broker with an office in Hummum Street. So far as the witness understood the deceased was not in any trouble. He had last seen him alive at 10 p.m., on 21st December, and he was then in good health the and was of sound mind. He had reported to the police when the deceased had gone out on the 21st December, and had not returned home.

Another witness stated at about 6 p.m., on the 22nd December, he saw the deceased's body on the beach on the rocks above the water line. Mr. Prikumlal Keshavlal, a brother of the deceased, who was serving as a clerk in the deceased's office and was living with him, stated that since the death of his rother he had come to know that the deceased was in financial difficulties and that a receiver had been appointed. He had not noticed any difference in has brother's habits or temperament of late and he was not aware, before the deceased's death, that he was in difficulties. Hss opinion was that the deceased had committed suicide.

Inspector Fuller deposed that since the death of the deceased he had received two complaints, one in regard to Rs. 35,0000 and another for Rs. 39,000. He had also received information about some other cases. A Receiver had taken over the effects of the deceased.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

A Press Communique states:—In view of the shortage of coal in India, it is impossible at present to issue permits for shipment of coal except to British Possessions.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

ADA REEVE'S LATEST SUCCESS.

"Eliza comes to Stay" which has secured yet another great success for the Ada Reeve Company will be repeated this evening, and those who want an amusing right's entertainment cannot do better than make a point of seeing this clever and versatile company and Miss Reeve's amusing performance of "Eliza." On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next week the company will appear in a completely new vaudeville programme every item being different from those previously given with a further selection of songs from the unlimited repertoire of the great star. We call our readers attention to the last few nights of Miss Ada Reeve's short season which will positively terminate on Saturday next, the 13th.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.

An extremely good entertainment is offered at the Royal Opera House to-night in the shape of a long picture drama which has been adapted from a very successful stage play. It is called "The Strength of the Weak." Not often are these adaptations a success, because the stage stars are engaged to act in the film version. But on this occasion a lady famous in the screen world takes the leading part and so all her art has been brought to bear to eradicate the play's former faults. Miss Mary Fuller is the star. The story deals with a young girl who has promised to marry her guardian in return for an education. While at college she writes a novel which makes her famous So, being now rich, she throws off the bondage of the guardian and falls in love with a man of her own age. He turns out to be the son of the guardian, who had been living a double life. The plot is highly dramatic and is well acted. A good comedy of the two-wives and two-husbands order is the other feature of an interesting bill, which will be enjoyed thoroughly by all the patrons of the Royal Opera House.

THE EMPIRE.

LEWIS WALLER IN BRIGADIER GERARD.

The film version of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's well-known play will be the star feature of the Empire's programme this week. Many will remember the famous author's long series in the "Strand Magazine" of "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard" a dashing Soldier of Napoleonic days who was so fond of exaggerating his many adventures, which earned for him the jealousy of many of his brother officers. The story this week which was played for so many years in London and the provinces by the late Lewis Waller, tells of a period when Napoleon, whose power was now on the wane, wished to get some important papers from the Tullieries and selected "Brigadier Gerard" for the mission. After many hairbreath escapes in getting through the Austrian lines he recovers them after a terrific struggle of wits with the cunning Talleyrand opposed to Napoleon. Other London artistics in the Cast are A. E. George as Napoleon and Madge Titheradge as the Countess. Wiffles in one of his comedies will furnish the lighter side.

WEST END CINEMA.

A NOVEL FILM.

The second half of Rex Beach's splendid filmatised novel "The Ne'er Do Well" is being shown at the West End Cinema to-day. The first five parts were splendid, and left off at the most exciting point in the story. Houses have been so large that the management have been obliged to add an extra show daily at 5 o'clock to cope with them. To-day and to-morrow there will be a matinee at 3-15 in addition. There is no doubt that this is one of the most exciting stories ever filmed. It keeps the audiences breathless for long spaces and then forces loud applause in a way that only a really brilliant picture could do. Nobody can afford to miss it if they want sensationalism.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

"PEG O' THE RING."

The great reception accorded to that superb photo-play 'The Peg O'The Ring' which is shown at this well-known Theatre redounds to the credit of the house as exibitors of really first class subjects. Extraordinary brisk business has been the order at this Cinema since the beginning of this great serial film. This week opens with the fourth, fifth and sixth episodes of the serial when the interest and the excitement already created will be intensified. Francis Ford and Grace Cunard, picture-drama lovers' great favourites, who worked wonders in the Universal Film Coy's past serials 'Lucille Love' and 'Broken Coin', are seen at their best in this week's instalments. There are many scenes which make the present episodes more gripping and sensational than the preceding ones and the side films introduced are consistently attractive as usual rendering the entire programme a judiciously balanced one.

OLYMPIA.

The nineteenth and twentieth episodes of the "Iron Claw," which open this week at this Theatre, bring one of the serial-triumphs of the year which held its spectators completely spell-bound by reason of its baffling mystery and thrilling situations, to a "happy ever-after" close. The mysterious "Laughing Mask" will disclose his identity in these chapters to the intense relief and interest of those who have been non-plussed all these weeks and no one can afford to miss the last week of such an interesting production of cinematography.

I,

"THE LAUGHING MASK"

? ? ? ? ?

Who puzzled my spectators so long regarding my indentity tender many apologies and promise to

REVEAL MYSELF THIS WEEK

and exonerate myself from the many crimes vindictively foisted on me by the "IRON CLAW" for which I have been hounded by the Police. I want every one to

COME & SEE ME AT THE

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD.

Time: Nightly 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Saturdays / Sundays } Matinees { 5-15 p.m. / 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

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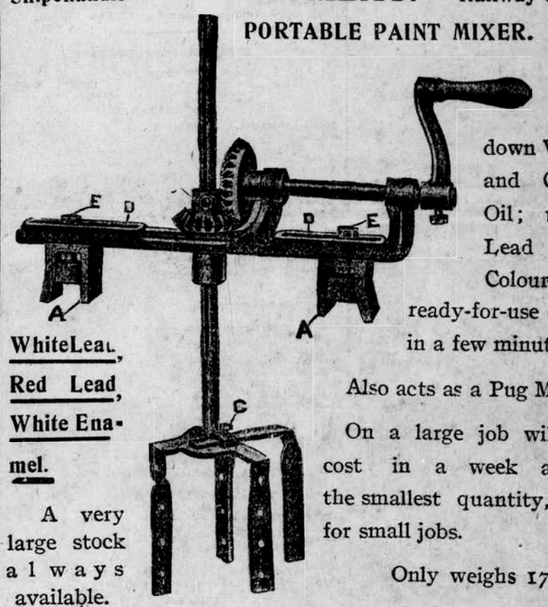

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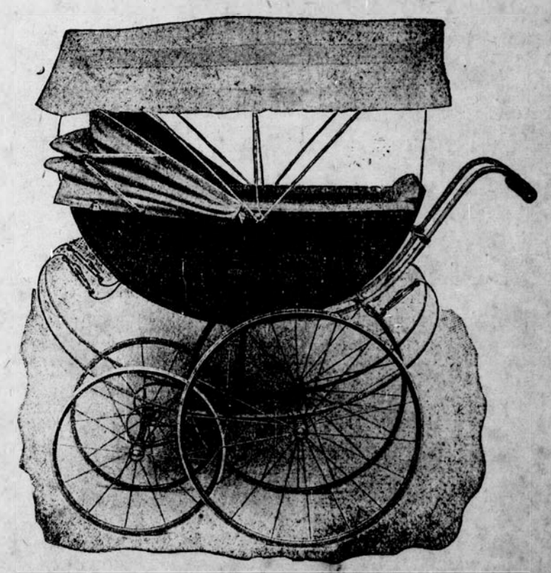
A large consignment of Perambulators has arrived by last Mai which is just unpacked and open for disposal at moderate prices.

Besides the above we hold an enormous stock of FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, GIFTS, which are cut so fine prices that they will suit each and every pocket.

Customers are cordially invited to inspec same.



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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 28th of Tir, 1286.
Mahomedan: 11th of Rubee-at-Awal, 1335.
Hindu: 13th of Polish Sud, 1973.
Sunrise: 7-13. Sunset: 6-15.
Full Moon, 8th Jan., 1h. 12m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., in "Eliza Comes to Stay" at 9-30 and Mutinee at 6 p.m. Grand Vaudeville Programme.

Supplementary mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 12 noon.

SUNDAY, Jan. 7.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted only up to 6-30 p.m., on Saturday. Postings at the Town Sub Offices will be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

A meeting of the Matunga Residents' Association will be held at 8-30 a.m., (S. T.), at Mr. Goculdas Nenseny's bungalow.

Empire Theatre: Grand Prize Show, at 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 a.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 8-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 6-45 and 10-30.

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1ST. TROOP BOMBAY BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending January 14th 1917.

Wednesday January 10th:—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Scout games and instructions for Patrol Leaders and seconds examinations.

Cubs.—Knot tying.

Saturday Janurday 13th:—Uniferm parade. Details issued later. In the event of this parade being cancelled, a night attack will be held on Friday January 12th at 9 p.m. Scouts who will be able to attend will kindly notify their patrol leaders before Wednesday January 10th.

Lanyards and Knives:—It will be necessary for all scouts, seconds and P/L's to have lanyards and knives in their possession as well as life lines, length—25-feet, before January 15th. For information regarding same, apply to A. S. M.

Shoulder Knots:—May be obtained at Lawrence and Mayo.

Service Stars:—May be obtained on *written application*, to the A. S. M.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A. S. M. in charge.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Jan. 6.

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz is open for Class Firing this week-end for members of any Troops. Train leaves Church Gate Saturday afternoon 3-3 p.m. Sunday morning, 7-15 a.m.

The Range will also be open on Sunday afternoon from 3-30 p.m.

Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Wednesday) for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m.

Parades.—Salsette Detachment.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade on Tuesday morning next the 9th instant. Rendezvous Jackal Club Flats, 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Wednesday morning next, the 10th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, rifles swords and bandoliers.

Riding School Salsette Detachment.—There will be Riding School for "C" and "D" Troops at the Camp Riding School on Friday morning next, the 12th instant, at 7 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

NOTICE.

There will be a series of Sunday morning Reconnaissance at Santa Cruz, commencing from Sunday January 7th. Members who are able to attend these parades are asked to dine in Camp on Saturday nights, when a series of lectures will be given by Major H. J. Wallis (I. A.).

E. G. PEARSON, 2/Lieut.,
Act. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Commanding.

BOOMBAY, Jan. 5.

No. 1 Duties—
Duties for the week commencing Sunday 7th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. W. Dunkerley.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company, Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company, Sergt E. A. Sherren.
Orderly Sergt. E. E. Company, Sergt. F. Power.
No. 2. Parades—
Monday, 8th at 6-15 p.m. at Apollo Bunder, E. E. Coy. parade for defence manning.
Monday, 8th at 6-45 p.m. at Headquarters, Officers' Meeting.
Monday 8th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters, Signalling Class.
Tuesday, 9th at 7 a.m. at Headquarters, 15pdr. B. L. section gun drill.
Tuesday 9th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters, Signalling Class.
Tuesday 9th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters, Sergeants' Mess Meeting.
Wednesday, 10th at 6-30 a.m. at Apollo Bunder, Nos. 1 and 2 Co.'s. will parade for fort manning at Middle Ground.
Thursday, 11th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters, Rifle Club Committee Meeting.
Friday, 12th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters, Rifle Exercises.
Friday, 12th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters, Signalling Class.
No. 3. Enrolments—
No. 1803 Gunner G. Coombs having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Sub-Section, No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

P. W. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

All rifles should be returned to Headquarters by Wednesday, the 10th instant, for Annual Inspection.

The Corps will go into Camp on 20th January, 1917, at Middle Ground Fort.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Jan. 5.

448. Parades.—No Battalion or Company parades will be held until January 7th.

489. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeant will be furnished by "G" Coy. during week ending January 13th, and "J" Coy. during week ending January, 20th.

490. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 6 to 8 p.m. daily except Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

491. Musketry.—"B" Coy. is detailed for Musketry at Ghat Kopar from Wednesday, January, 3rd to Sunday, January 7th, both days inclusive.

492. Armoury.—The Armoury will be open as follows for issue and return of Arms.

Daily except on Saturday evenings, and Sunday from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m.

493. Meeting.—A meeting of Officers Commanding all Companies will be held at Headquarters on Tuesday, January, 9th at 6-30 p.m.

494. Proficiency Examination.—A course of instruction for the annual proficiency Examination will be held in January and February. Intending candidates should parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, January, 9th, to obtain full information as to the course. Proficiency candidates will parade on Tuesdays and Thursdays (morning) at 7-15 a.m. commencing Thursday, January 11th, and on Wednesdays and Fridays (evening) commencing January 10th, at 6-30 p.m. Pencils and Notebooks to be brought on all parades. Dress—Optional.

C. N. MOBELY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Jan. 5.

11.—Parades.—"B" Coy. will parade at Headquarters on Friday, 5th Jany. at 5-30 p.m. and Wednesday, 10th Jany. at 7-30 a.m. Drill order.

12.—Camp of Exercise.—The Battalion will parade at Headquarters on Saturday, 13th January 1917 at 8-30 a.m. and proceed to camp at Ganeshkhind. Dress, Drill orded.

13.—Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be held at Headquarters on Monday, 8th January, at 6 p.m.

14.—Miniature range.—The Miniature range at Headquarters is allotted to the Miniature Rifles Club during January 1917, for Gentlemen's matches 19, 20 and 21 and Ladies' 13 and 14 on Tuesday, 9th and Wednesday, 31st at 7-30 a.m.

A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 2-30.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers will play the following Programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Band Stand this evening, from 6 to 8 p.m.

March—Silver Myrtles ..... Ball.
(3) Light Pieces—(I) Lubly Lulu (II) Fifinette (III) Fplie Bergere ..... Fletcher.
Valse—Molly Green ..... Cook.
Selection—Veronique ..... Messager.
Song—Little Grey Home in the West...Lohr.
Selection—Jolly Jingles ..... Neat.
Serenade—Sizilitta ..... Blon.
Two-step—British Empire ..... Caps.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"M. H." (Akola): We never entertain anonymous letters. Name of writer must be communicated to the Editor, not necessarily for publication.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A conversational meeting of the members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held this evening at the Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the anspices of the above Association Prof. P. A. Wadia will deliver a public lecture this evening on "True Freedom" at 6 p.m. (S.T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

FEAST OF SANTOS REIS-MAGOS.

The Union of the Sans of Reis Magos will celebrate the feast of "Santos Reis-Magos" in the Cathedral of O. L. of Gloria, Byculla by a Solemn High Mass with sermon at 9 a.m., (S.T.), to-morrow.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The usual monthly Religion Class will be conducted by Mr. Solomon Moses, solicitor, in the premises of Mr. M. A. Moses, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla, to-morrow, commencing at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

Under the anspicies of the Indian Economic Society, the above class will meet as usual on Sunday the 7th inst., at 8-30 a.m., (S.T.), in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. It will be conducted by Mr. M. D. Altekar.

YOUNG MEN'S KHOJA ASSOCIATION.

A debate in Gujarati will be held at 3-45 p.m., (S.T.), to-morrow at the Mooljibhoy J. Library, Khadak, when Mr. Hasanali Goolamhusein Aga, will propose that "Commerce is more conducive to progress of the community than Industry" and Mr. Mahomedali D. Virance will oppose, Mr. Husein S. Merchant will preside. The public are cordially invited.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

There will be a public lecture in Gujarati on "Sir Rabindranath Tagore and his poems," to-morrow at 4-30 (S.T.) at the Sir Mangaldas Houe, Girgaum, under the auspices of the Kapole Students' Union, by Mr. Hargovin Danji Bhatt. Mr. K. M. Zaverji., Judge, Small Causes Court (Bombay) will preside.

THEFT OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

Mr. W. T. Pomfret, Vice-Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, reports the theft of one Veriner Microscope, one Keyvin's electro-meter and other instruments valued at Rs. 911 from the Physics Laboratory and Lecture Room which was entered by somebody breaking a pane of glass of a window.

YOUNG DEBATORS' ASSOCIATION.

The second annual gathering of the above Association will be held to-morrow, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in Hira Bag, near C. P. Tank, when Mr. Shamrao B. Rane will preside, and address the audience on "The Art of Public Speaking." Messrs. T. A. Kulkarni, S. D. Kothare and others will be among the speakers. The meeting is open to the public.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

The trustees of the late N. M. Wadia Charity Fund have promised to contribute Rs. 500 a year for three years to the Seva Sadan Fund for the feeding of poor and ill-fed school children of Bombay.

H. E. Lady Willingdon sent a cake and some fruit for the children of the Seva Sadan as a Christmas treat.

AN AMBULANCE LECTURE.

Dr. Kaikhoshru Sorabji Patel of the St. John Ambulance Association of Bombay will delver a lecture in Gujarati on "The Duties of a Mother" at the Fort Model School Hall, opposite the Fort Fire Brigade Station to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. Manekshaw Hormasji Dadachanji of the Young Men's Zoroastian Association of Poona will preside.

LECTURES ON FIRST AID.

Dr. C. C. Merchant will deliver a lecture on First Aid to the injured under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, from to-morrow one hour every week from 3 to 4 p.m. S.T., for about eight weeks in the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School Dhobi Talao. Dr. J. D. Dhruv, will deliver a lecture on Home Nursing, from the same day and the same hour and at the same place. No fees are received for these classes. Intending gentlemen are requested to attend the Elphinstone High School, at 2-30 p.m., on Sunday next and have their names registered with Mr. Panthaki, the Honorary Class Secretary of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association.

THE ROUND TABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—All India cannot be too thankful to you for this timely exposure of a wicked conspiracy and effective scotching of a plot to bring Lsdia under the rule of the colonies. The attention of the whole nation has been focussed on this impending peril by the remarkable speeches of Mr. Horniman, Mr. Polak, Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Jagat Narain. Apart from ourselves of British India, there is another party whose susceptibilities will be more affected, whose self-respect and honour will be more wounded and whose resentment will be more roused. I mean the Native States. It is inconceivable how our Princes like the Nizam, Gaekwad Scindia, Holkar, and Udaipur, inheritors of great traditions will consent to be placed under a system in which the Colonies will also have a ruling voice and in which these colonials can become secretaries or members of Government but in which the Indian Princes and Peoples will not have an equal voice or an equal position. I shall not write more on this delicate problem; but this way, a greater danger lies. These fed-ups have no sense of proportion that, while they do not scruple to think of such barebrained schemes, they do not hesitate to talk about 'our unfitness' and 'so-called electorates.' Apart from the question of how Meston and Marris were violating official ethics by involving themselves in such controversis, it is surprising how these great experts, the men on the spot, should have committed themselves to a policy in which the Native States too must have a place inferior in status to the colonies. I hope this side of the problem will not be ignored.

I do not know why the Curtis and Chirol school do not leave us alone or why Lord Sydenham, after eating the salt of India for 5½ years, should display to the world a hideous caricature of himself of what a mischievously minded conservative reactionary can do.—Yours etc.

X. Y. Z.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

At the share market to-day very few buyers were in evidence for either coals or jutes and prices were in consequence quoted easier with a few exceptions the volume of business put through was very limited. The following sales took place:—

Coal:— Bansra 28-8, 28-12; Bengal Nagpur 7; Bokaro and Ramgur 15-12, 16; Borrea (ord) 23-8; Burrakur 43-8; Burra Dhemo 14-4, to 14-8; Damra 2-4; Deoghur 14-4; Jainty Central 18-12; Jainty West 12-8; Jumoni 11; New Kessurgarh 15-8; New Titturya 16-8; Parasea 4-6; Phularitand 7-4, 7-8; Semla Kendra 23; South Govindpur 13-4; Sejoah 23-8; Sudreadih 7-2, 7-5; West Tetturya 13-12.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 158; Budge Budge (pref) 122; Clive (ord) 210, 211, 205, 206, 202; Clive (pref) 113, 114; Gourepore (pref) 107, 108; Kanknarrah (ord) 650 s.l.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75 to Rs. 75-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 75-8 to Rs. 75-10.

It is understood that a recent order prohibits the sending of any telegram which contains both the name of any seagoing vessel and its date of arrival or departure. Persons desiring to correspond with friends or shipping agents on such matter, will, therefore, be well advised to do so by post instead of by telegraph; if telegrams are necessary so to word them that they may escape interference from the censorship for infringing the order mentioned.

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

JUTE TRADE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

At the resumed public enquiry by the Industrial Commission this morning Mr. R. L. B. Gall, Chairman, European Jute Dealers' Association, examined stated amongst the difficulties to be noted was the slow return of capital from the interior owing to hoarding and the necessity for large movements of specie until growers were willing to accept notes or begin to understand the cheque system. A great deal of capital used in financing the marketing of raw products was from non-European sources.

Referring to reseach abroad he said research should be made regarding an extended use for resources. For example, jute could be made to replace cotton wool, etc., in many special trades. He advocated a change in the land policy and said as a general proposition all land law should be simplified as regards the partition of Hindu estates. In conclusion he said the question of railways and waterways deeply affected the jute trade.

In reply to a question by the President he said hoards in Bengal had appreciably increased since the war. It was due to the fact that there had not been some opportunity given to the ryot and up-countrymen to send their money back to Calcutta for the purchase of goods.

Replying to Mr. Low he said it was not possible to have co-operative sale of jute by the ryots. There was no doubt that the ryot had got his full share of the prices of jute. Answering further he said the trade generally had great confidence in the statistics compiled by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce which were of immense use to the trade.

Questioned by Sir Francis Stewart as to whether the trade would have the same confidence in those statistics if the compilation were taken over by the Department of Statistics, whether it could be had so quickly and be of the same use, witness said he did not see any special reason why it should not be so. The statistics supplied by the Director would be in everybody's hands and would be of general advantage. Witness was questioned at length by Sir Francis Stewart and Sir R. N. Mookherjee about the development of waterways.

Mr. J. B. Lloyd of Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co., said if the Government were to give assistance to the industries financially the wider their powers were, the better. He thought the Government should erect a tanning factory in Bengal, worked on the most modern methods and run by first class experts. He considered India should have trade representatives in all principal foreign countries and colonies.

Replying to a question by Mr. Low witness said a stores department in India would undoubtedly be an improvement.

The Commission adjourned till the afternoon of the 9th and left in the evening by for Kurti and Sakchi to pay visits to the the iron works.

MAHARAJA AND MAHARANI OF BHAVNAGAR ENTERTAINED.

On Wednesday a garden-party was given by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas at Bhavnagar to their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharani of Bhavnagar on their being the recipients of recent New Year honours. Among those present were besides their Highnesses, also the Maharaja and the Maharani of Panna. Mr. Lalubhai, in welcoming the guests, said:

An eminent Sanskrit poet has first put to himself the question, whether a king is the cause of the times or whether the times are the cause of a king's policy and he then replies "Let there be no doubt,—the king is the cause of times." Your Highness has proved in more senses than one that a king can mould the times. I cannot help referring to the fact that the present honour far exceeds all the honours that the rulers of this State as well as other States in the Presidency have received, by the fact that this is an honour not for yourself personally but all your descendents also. By winning this honour your Highness has considerably increased the dignity of the State for all time to come. Her Highness soon after this world-wide war, began rendering public services to the British Empire by publishing a weekly which has dispelled the ignorance of many as regards the causes of the war and has given them a correct idea regarding the goal for which the armies of the Allies are valiantly fighting. It may perhaps be news to many here assembled that her Highness has been elected Vice-President of the Society of Journalists in England on account of her able and efficient management of this paper. The wounded in the War Hospital here which was started by the Maharaja Saheb, have received better comforts and nursing and more attention here than at their homes due mainly to the Maharani Saheb's personal devotion to the noble patriotic work.

The Maharani Saheb, Sir, has extended her sphere of activity still further by sending free medicines to the families of the wounded soldiers all through British India and these medicines are mostly Ayurvedic medicines, about the properties of which his Highness has made a careful study for the last 20 years. The last but not the least important patriotic public work that the Maharani Saheb has done is the publication of a tribute to the memory of Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, only written a few months from the date on which this brilliant soldier met a hero's death in the waters of the North Sea. The preface to that book lays forth the ideals which seem to have governed the life of our Maharani Saheb and I cannot do better than quote the last sentence from that preface. "India will be able to secure a worthy place among the nations of the world only when her sons and daughters are inspired with spirit and devotion to duty and thoroughness of execution which are the prominent characteristics of the illustrious British General."

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

ARRIVAL AT BHUJ.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, Jan. 5.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrived off Tuna yesterda morning at 8 a.m., on H. M. S. Northbrook.

A salute of 17 guns was fired when the ship anchored at 9-30 a.m.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harold, Political Agent, Cutch, went on board at 10 a.m.

Their Excellencies and party left the ship and proceeded to Tuna bunder where they landed at 11 a.m.

Their Excellencies left Tuna for Bhuj which they reached at 1 p.m.

On arrival Their Excellencies were received by H. H. the Rao of Cutch, Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji, Kumar Shri Godji and a few principal sardars and officials.

Their Excellencies drove to the Residency, a salute of 17 guns being fired on their arrival there.

At 4 p.m., a Darbar was held at the Palace for the purpose of the presentation of an address of welcome to Their Excellencies.

Their Excellencies were received on arrival at the palace by H. H. the Rao and conducted to the Darbar Hall.

His Highness read the address of welcome to which his Excellency the Governor replied.

At 8 p.m., a dinner party was held at the Residency.

MAHRATTAS AND BENGALIS.

MR. TILAK ON NEED OF MUTUAL HELP AND COOPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Mr. Tilak, who is now in Calcutta, paid a visit to the Mahratta Lodge yesterday. Addressing the young Mahratta boys at the lodge, Mr. Tilak emphasised that the Mahrattas living in Bengal should be bound by the cord of union for the national regeneration of the country with the Bengalis, who are, in his opinion, superior in many respects in the sphere of action, and to take back to the Mahratta country what is good in Bengali character. He asked them to give the Bengalis in exchange the Mahratta spirit. By this mutual help and co-operation and by exchange of thoughts among 5th Mahrattas and the Bengalis they would be able to rejuvenate India.

LAWN TENNIS AT BARODA.

RESULTS OF SEMI-FINAL TIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Jan. 4.

In the Semi-finals of the Men's Doubles in the Baroda Open Lawn Tennis Tournament to-day Sunder Das and Mankeshar Das beat Fyzee and Chinmulgand after an interesting game. (0-6, 6-2, 10-8).

In the Mixed Doubles Mrs. Row and Sleem qualified themselves for the final by beating Jukes and Mrs. Jukes (1-6, 6-3, 6-0).

The final encounter now lies between Wagle and Chinmulgand in the Men's Singles, between Narsing Das and Bharpur Singh, and Sunder Das and Mankeshar Das in the Men's Doubles and between Ranga Rao and Lady Tata and Sleem and Mrs. Row in the Mixed Doubles.

During to-day's play H. H. the Maharani was "At Home."

BIRTHDAY REJOICINGS AT PALANPUR

(From a Correspondent.)

PALANPUR, Jan. 5.

Thursday the 66th birthday anniversary of his Highnes Dewanmahakhan Shir Sir Shermahomed Khan Saheb Bahadar, G. C. I E., Nawab Saheb of Palanpur it was observed as a holiday and the whole town wore the gala appearance.

The offices and schools were closed in honours of the occasion and sweetmeats were dstributed to school boys and girls and the poor were also fed.

At daybreak a salute of thirteen guns was fired in honour of the occasion, at 8-30 a.m. A review of his Highness' body guards and the city police force was held at the State polo ground, at 11-30 a.m. in the presence of his Highness and both Nawabzadah Sahebs, bhayats, sardars, State and Agency officers and a large and representative assemblage of people. The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Kirtisthambh to be erected near the station by his Highness subjects in commemoration of his Highness long and beneficent rule, was performed by his Highness Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.

In the afternoon sports were held at Emperor George Club and the officers of the State were at home. In the evening the palace and the whole town were brilliantly illuminated. At night after the banquet given by Captain Nawabzadah Saheb at the place was over a durbar was held when hearty congratulations were given to his Highness the Nawab Saheb with prayers to the Almighty for his Highness' long life, hapiness and prosperity.

After the distribution of attar and pan sopari the proceedings terminated.

The State musicians at the command of her Highness Nandkunverba of Bhavnagar gave a performance of Durgakhyan, a "Harikata" of the present world war. Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Bhavanagar and the Maharanis of Bhavnagar and Panna with their distinguished guests as well as all officers and many leading inhabitants were present. The proceeds are to go to the War Fund.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief with General Scott, military secretary, arrived in Calcutta at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday and is staying at Government House as a guest of H. E. Lord Carmichael.

H. E. Lord Carmichael proceeds to Cooch Behar for a couple of days tiger shooting on February 12th and returns on February 16th. He will be accompanied by Her Excellency, Miss Carmichael and Miss Anderson.

The Secretary of State has appointed General Sir Edward Barrow to succeed General Sir Charles Egerton on the India Council, when the latter retires.

The Consul-General of Italy has just paid a short visit to Allahabad.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

An Election by Registered Graduates was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday, the 5th January, 1917, for the purpose of filling three vacancies which occured among the Ordinary Fellows of the University by reason of Messrs. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, and Dharamsi J. Thacker, ceasing to be Ordinary Fellows on the expiry of their term of office on the 17th January, 1917. The result of the election, which was declared at 7 p.m., was as follows: Mr. F. R. Gharpure, 386 votes; Prof. P. D. Gune, 372; Prof. H. M. Bhatt, 226; Mr. Bhasharrao V. Mehta, 224 votes; Mr. J. M. Mehta, 106 votes. The first three candidates were declared duly elected.

THE BARODA AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Baroda Industrial Exhibition opened to-day, shows boldly how the people of India have learnt to response to the calls for such an exhibition and the present one is a remarkable example of a successful show. It is exceedingly interesting and gives a wonderful opportunity for the people of Baroda to see what is going on in this country, and the Maharaja Gaekwad is to be thanked for this provision. All the sections are well represented and the whole exhibition is a great success.

The fine art section is particularly interesting, it has a fine collection of old Indian paintings and a few from his Highness' collection, an exquisitely fine example by Bezad representing the portrait of Badshah Shushah, a large group of "Eusuf and Zalika and others. Mr. Parekh of Surat exhibits a complete set of Rags and Ragnis and some over 40 pictures representing Mahabharat, this is not of a high standard but intensely interesting. There is also some old brass and copper and other things of antique interest.

The loan collection makes an excellent show, it has two landscapes by Mac Weater R.A. and some portraits, compositions, landscapes by S. Fyzee Rahamin which were exhibited in London and Paris. It also contains pictures by Van Rutho and others.

The other exhibits are of an average standard as we see in India, bad oil paintings and water colours imitating the western technic unsuitable for Indian temperament, and it is painful to see that no attention of any kind is paid to this question. The works of Dhurandhur and Mahtre are held up for an ideal and more students are on the path of destruction every year, and in such exhibitions one has to expect these things and make the best of it, which is the more deplorable. Amongst the oil paintings A. X. Tronedao is the only one showing any artistic feeling and his work is commendable, his selection of subject is poor and the drawing weak, while Dhurandhur, Mahtre and Ramchandrarao of Indore show you examples such as one must avoid, everything in it is against the traditions and principles of Art and they will do better by not producing such works and create a demoralised taste in the public Amongst the photography there are some very good studies by Maganlal a Baroda man and some evening efforts by Kirtikar of Bombay.

The women's hand-work section in the Exhibition was a particularly poor and meagre show and it was very difficult—almost impossible—for the judges to find out any pieces of work fit for awarding prizes; although there were a great number of gold, silver, bronze, medals etc. to be given out, at the disposal of judges. On the other hand the girls' schools' works displayed much better taste; there were charming specimens of quite a variety of pretty and useful hand-works.

The Shri Chimnabai Work Class showed neat book-binding, portfolios, machine and hand-made frocks. In the Practising Schools were pretty hand-made blouses; and a very interesting variety of colour nick-knacs was seen in the Kindergarten Class; particularly the tiny models of structures like temples, bedrooms, kitchens etc. These were praiseworthy in their careful modelling and completeness of detail inside and outside.

The Training College and Girls' High School exhibited fine and neat crotchect, Tatting, drawing, art embroidery, silver and gold filigree work, "Til work" and "Talli Feet." The finest piece of the whole collection being Lucknow Chican done by the girls taught by a Lucknow expert and the teachers Miss Engineer, Mrs. Wadia, Radhabai and Mani Bohan are to be congratulated in their efforts.

I hope we shall see more of this standard of work next year, with greater regard to efficiency of stitch and finish and arrangement of colour scheme.

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Domestic Occurrence.

There will be a Solemn Officium Defunctorum, offered by the parishioners, at the Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, for the repose of the soul of their late Vicar, Revd. Fr. Pio. Elias Saldanha, on Sunday the 7th instant at 5-30 p.m. His Grace the Bishop of Damaun will officiate.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, January 6, 1917.

MR. CURTIS'S FALLACIES I.

Mr. Lionel Curtis has shown in his letter to the Round Table Groups that he fully appreciates the gravity that attaches to his obtaining a full and correct appreciation of political conditions in this country before embarking on the final work of the preparation of his new volume. He realises that it is "the most delicate and thorniest of the aspects of the whole problem" of Imperial reconstruction, though he left its solution to the last and commenced his task in a state of complete ignorance of it. One cannot help thinking that he and his friends would have been well advised to settle the question of India's place in a reconstructed Empire before they published any conclusions regarding the scheme, since it is quite certain that, if India, as Mr. Curtis already indicates, is unfit to have a place on equal terms with the other great units of the Empire, the only solution lies in an arrangement which would provoke such an agitation in this country as would probably lead to bloodshed. What is more important is that Mr. Curtis realises that, having so far "based our study of the relations of these countries on a preliminary field study of the countries concerned, conducted in close co-operation with people in those countries," "we have thus gained the confidence of a large number of readers who, having no opportunity of checking our facts and observations, will take them more or less at face value." In fact, to quote Mr. Curtis again, he and his friends have "established a kind of credit which may now be either used or abused." We pointed out yesterday, that Mr. Curtis has not hitherto conducted his studies in this country in a manner which will satisfy public opinion here, at any rate, that the credit he has established is not being abused. It is not too late for him to change his method of procedure so as to have established confidence in the mind of India, when his volume appears, that he has observed and enquired and formed conclusions on data collected from every available source independently and without official tutelage. Mr. Curtis mentions in his letter that he has addressed and has been publicly questioned at meetings innumerable. Will he not try the experiment here of putting his views before public meetings and allowing his audiences the opportunity of interrogating him? We make the suggestion in all good faith and can assure him that, in spite of the suspicion with which he is regarded on account of the views he has already expressed, he will receive the most respectful and courteous treatment from any Indian audience.

In the meanwhile we may examine some of the conclusions he has already formed a little more closely. In the first part of his letter he lays down the view he has obtained or been given as to the present stage of political development in India. There is one matter in regard to which it would be well, however, to have the ground clear. He declares at the outset that by the Round Table Scheme the people of the Dominions will assume control of the future and fate of the peoples in the Empire who have not as yet attained to self-government. It is being represented, we believe, that he only proposes that this shall be so in regard to India's external affairs and that the second part of his letter in which he deals with the actual treatment of India in a reconstructed Empire makes this clear? We do not think so. He clearly predicates in the sentence quoted above and in another part of the letter that the new and reformed Imperial Government must control India and Central Africa both in their domestic and their external affairs. All he allows for India is that her position shall be mitigated, as compared with Central Africa, to the extent that such sections of public opinion as he admits to exist may be allowed to have an advisory voice, to be acted upon only where the Government thinks it sound. There can be no doubt, therefore, that Mr. Curtis is prepared, and thinks it feasible and right, to hand over the government of the people of this country both in their domestic and external affairs to a reformed Imperial Government in which the Self-governing Dominions will be equally represented. We ask him again, as we asked him the other day, does he seriously suppose that the insignificant measure of advisory representation which he is willing to concede to India will in any way mitigate the horror with which the people of this country would regard the proposal of their domination by the Colonies, or avoid the agitation leading to bloodshed which he and his friends Meston, Marris and Chirol, hold must be faced if it is thought right? For ourselves, we regard the mere suggestion of such a policy in regard to this country as so appalling in the consequences that it would be likely to entail, that we feel that not a moment should be lost by the Imperial Government in publicly dissociating itself from sympathy with any such scheme and censuring the officials who have been involved in the discussion and preparation of it with Mr. Curtis.

But let us see the bases on which Mr. Curtis has arrived at the conclusion that it is not feasible for India to be admitted on equal terms to this reformed Imperial Government. He says that "the vast and varied and closely congested community of India,"—how strongly these phrases savour of official tutelage,—contains small but important sections of opinion who can and do formulate opinions on political questions. But,

the opinion of these sections cannot be accepted as the final criterion of Indian policy if only because the sections in question are relatively too small. If the responsibility of final decision were committed to the sections capable of forming an opinion, they could not discharge it. They could not themselves enforce their decisions on the overwhelming majority who would overpower them, and we cannot enforce political decisions which are not ours. Indian opinion cannot rule India, at any rate until the Indians capable of forming such opinion are united, organized and numerous enough to exact regular, willing and continuous obedience from their fellow-countrymen, who have not as yet acquired the faculty of political judgment. This would be so if Indian opinion were really as sound and disinterested as our own now is, with all its conspicuous failures. Certainly it is not. It has to improve in quality as well as in quantity, and it must be the first business of our Government to improve both.

A vast amount of political fallacy and mis-statement of actual facts is concentrated in this passage. And as usual certain premises are made to apply to India as precedent conditions for political freedom which are not and never have been applied to other countries. In the first place the allegation of the sectional character of educated public opinion in this country is unsustainable. The matter is hardly arguable. Mr. Curtis has himself now seen the National Congress in meeting assembled, as also the smaller but highly important assembly of the accredited representatives of the Moslem Community. It is impossible to deny the former any longer the character of an unofficial parliament of the educated community. It leaves us in no doubt, if we analyse the character of the assembly at Lucknow, of its wholly representative character. It is not merely an assembly of "small and important sections" but an assembly representative of every section of the educated community in every part of the country and representative of it as a whole. And having appointed its delegates to what may be called the inner cabinet, the latter was able to lay before the Congress a programme comprehensive and definite which secured its unanimous acquiescence. But, it will be said, the educated community of India itself is a very small percentage of the population. How can it claim to represent the people? As to that, of course, if people will persist in taking the view in this country, unlike all other countries at periods of their development when the educated community was in a minority, that the latter are not entitled to voice the views of the people as a whole or to lay down what is best for them in public polity, without condescending to examine the patent facts, there is nothing that can be usefully discussed. But we suggest to Mr. Curtis, if he wants enlightenment, the advisability of accompanying one or more of the popular leaders on a tour through any part of the country to ascertain how far they have the real people at their backs, and, provided there is no official intervention, he will be able to realise that these men posses both the adhesion and the sympathy of the masses. It was not merely the *intelligenzia* but the masses that came out to greet the President of the Congress at Lucknow and to give Mr. Tilak a triumphal reception both in Lucknow and Cawnpore.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Reuter favours us to-day with the opinions of a few distinguished Anglo-Indians on the proposed "Indian representation" at the Imperial Conference. The selection cabled is from a large symposium which appeared in the "Indiaman," the organ of retired Anglo-Indians in London. Sir John Hewett's opinion, at any rate in its summarised version, is unexceptionable; he "hopes that one of the advisers from India may be an Indian of broad, statesmanlike and Imperial ideas." Sir George Birdwood, who is a most likeable pundit, but pretty trying as a rule when he seeks relaxation in politics, "altogether supports the representation of India by non-official Indians like Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh as well as by an official European or an Indian member." Either he has not quite made up his mind yet or Reuter does him less than justice. A similar but more pronounced confusion pervades the suggestion of Colonel Yate to the cabled version of which we would refer those who wish to see it.

It is not without interest to compare these opinions with the suggestions that have been made in India itself as to who or what those two gentlemen should be who are to be associated with the Secretary of State in the representation of India. It is noteworthy that there is a curiously academic air about these speculations. An important decision has been arrived at by the Government that two gentlemen will be "specially selected" for a certain purpose, but no one in India seems to know what the intention of the Government might be as to their nationality and character. The result is that the public is being treated to a wild variety of theorisings. We have had the suggestion, seriously put forward, that the two colleagues of the Secretary of State *must* of necessity be officials, although whether British or Indian was not specified. But taking a generous view of the matter it might perhaps be possible, in view of all the circumstances, to have an Indian as one of the two special gentlemen. In elaborating a similar assumption the "Pioneer" becomes quite emphatic. "Something like one-third of India to-day," we are reminded, "is under Native State Government, and while one of the two representatives would *naturally* be selected from the ranks of *British officials* in India (the italics are ours), it would be proper and fitting if the other were chosen from among the ruling princes." But one must not forget that these are spacious times and the spirit of magnanimity is abroad. The equity of the suggestion, combined with its considerate and delicate regard for the "ruling princes" (in small letters), must commend it to the enthusiastic acceptance of a loyal, and grateful country. One-third of India to be represented by a "ruling prince," and the remaining two-thirds by "a British official," and the pair driven by Mr. Chamberlain in the rôle of a super-Indian,—and the "representation of India" is complete. But let us not forget though that it *is* India that is to be represented at the Imperial Conference.

Notes of the Day.

India Office Ignorance.

The India Office seems to be very ill-supplied with information which one would think the members of its staff ought to have at their finger's ends or at least within easy access. One example of this was provided during the discussions of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Government of India Bill. A debate arose in the Committee on the question of the eligibility of subjects of Indian States to sit on the Legislative Councils, in the course of which, instances were mentioned of such non-British subjects having been nominated to the Imperial and Legislative Councils. The Committee wanted precise information on the point and asked Lord Islington to get them a list of such cases. This Lord Islington was unable to do at the time and the discussion was postponed in order to enable him to get it compiled in the India Office. Apparently, however, the India Office had not got it and either could not or did not get it from India for, when the matter came up again, Mr. Roberts and Lord Islington, who were both representing the India Office, were unable to supply it and the matter had to be left where it was.

A More Glaring Instance.

A more glaring instance is to be found in Mr. Lionel Curtis's letter. Mr. Curtis remarks that before he left England he wanted to see how the "so-called elective members on the Indian and Provincial Councils were elected and who and how many were the electors." The information, however, "was not obtainable at the India Office, had to be sent for to India and had not arrived when I left." It is surely amazing that the India Office, which is responsible ultimately for the administration of this country, should be in this state of ignorance regarding such a simple though important matter. But, apparently, this sort of ignorance is not confined to Whitehall. Mr. Curtis could not get the information at first hand even from the Government of India, or, we suppose, that great authority on India, Sir Valentine Chirol. And he remarks in his letter to Mr. Kerr that "complete information can only be obtained by reference to Provincial Governments."

Two Views.

As Mr. Curtis says, it is of supreme importance to show how far these elections are as yet a reality at all. And yet the people who have undertaken to instruct him cannot do so on such an elementary point. Of course, as to the bare question as to the reality of the elections, there are two official views. One is that they are quite real and even liberal. That view is for the critics who complain of the inadequacy of the Morley-Minto Reforms. The other is that they are of such a restricted character as to render the elected members quite unrepresentative of anybody but themselves. That is for the nineteen signatories of the famous manifesto! Mr. Curtis may take his choice between the two.

A Tribute to Lord Kitchener.

Since the beginning of the war, the tributes that have appeared of the late Lord Kitchener in one form or another, must run into thousands. None the less there is room for the finely-conceived and beautifully produced tribute to the memory of the late Field-Marshal from the pen of H. H. Nundkuverba, C.I., the Maharani Saheba of Bhavnagar, which is just out. It is not a gushing eulogy but a well-written memoir of one whom her Highness regarded with appreciation and admiration. "We imbibe with our mother's milk," she writes, "a passionate love and admiration for the chivalrous and glorious deeds of heroes and heroines, both of ancient and modern times." There we have the secret of the Maharani's interest in the personality and exploits of the great soldier of the British Empire.

Kitchener Stories.

Her Highness has some good and characteristic stories to tell of Lord Kitchener, one of which we do not remember having come across before. A "sprig of nobility," summoned to headquarters to carry despatches, enquired: "Did you send for me, Kitchener?" The reply was: "Oh, don't call me Kitchener; it's so beastly familiar. Call me Herbert"! His gift of sarcasm indeed was well-known. Of an officer who was by way of being a dandy he once enquired: "And what is your taste in hairpins?" And his reply to the telegram saying, "Sorry to report loss of five men through explosion of dynamite" may be recalled as exceedingly characteristic: "Do you want any more dynamite?"

Kitchener on India.

There is a passage in her Highness's concluding chapter which may well be quoted. It has a distinct present-day interest: "I would emphasize once more," says the Maharani, who knew Lord Kitchener personally, "the distinguishing feature of Lord Kitchener's mission in India, ... This was his recognition of the Indian people as worthy to stand on an equality with their western brethren in the service of their King-Emperor: to share their perils, their deeds of heroism, and their rewards. He did not regard the fighting races of India as inferior to the disciplined troops of Europe, as so much war material to be utilised in inferior positions and in remote outposts, but as fit to take their place in the foremost trenches of the chief theatre of war, to stand shoulder to shoulder with those superb veterans of the First Expeditionary Force, which held back the German hordes in those early weeks of priceless delay."

A "Parsi Album."

The "Kaisar-i-Hind" is presenting its subscribers, as a New Year gift, with a sumptuously produced 'Parsi Album." Considering the hard times, and the unprecedented rise in the cost of production, the enterprise of our Anglo-Gujarati contemporary is admirable. The Album comprises an excellent portrait gallery of Parsi notabilities, embracing every department of activity. Commencing with "Departed Worthies," we have the Trustees of the Panchayat, and eminent representatives of Politics, Industry, Law, Medicine, Banking, Education, Society, etc. Altogether a very pleasing and useful production on which the "Kaiser-i-Hind" is to be warmly congratulated.

DEATH OF MR. DAVID LYALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Jan. 5.

Mr. David Robert Lyall has died at Taunton.

BRITISH BLOCKADE GRINDING SLOWLY BUT SURELY.

GERMANY IN A CHASTENED MOOD.

COMFORTS FOR TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

VOLUNTARY WORK IN INDIA

SUGGESTIONS OF NEGLECT REPUDIATED.

FULL TEXT OF LADY CHELMSFORD'S LETTER.

The following is the full text of the letter which her Excellency Lady Chelmsford addressed to the Editor of "The Times" and a summary of which was cabled by Reuter last week:

To the Editor of "The Times."

Sir,—A number of statements have recently appeared in the Press in England which convey the suggestion that nothing has been done in India in the way of supplying comforts to the troops on active service in Mesopotamia, and that it has been left to recently formed organizations in England to take this matter up. My attention has been drawn, in particular, to a letter dated the 25th of October last addressed to "The Times" by Sir Edward Ward, Director-General of Voluntary Organizations, in which he stated that since his department undertook, in June last, the provision of comforts for general distribution in Mesopotamia, he had been in continual and direct communication with the officers at Basra who had been specially appointed to ascertain the needs of the troops for comforts and were responsible for their distribution; and that with the assistance of the associations throughout the country, affiliated under his department, he had been able to comply with their demands.

GRAVE INJUSTICE TO VOLUNTARY WORK.

2. The suggestion that, but for the efforts of voluntary associations in England, welcome though these have been and are, nothing had been or would be done in the way of supplying comforts to the troops in Mesopotamia, does grave injustice to the voluntary work which has been carried out in India since the commencement of the war. The actual facts, stated as briefly as possible, are as follows:—Early in the autumn of 1914 a comfort fund was started privately in Delhi by Lady Carlyle. This fund rapidly expanded, and shortly afterwards became a regular public organization known as the "Indian Comforts for Troops Fund," with the Commander-in-Chief in India as Patron and Lady Carlyle as the first President, a position in which she was succeeded for a short time by Lady Errington and later by myself. Two other important Comforts Funds were also organized in India almost immediately after the outbreak of the war:—Lady Willingdon's Fund in Bombay and Lady Carmichael's Bengal Women's War Fund in Calcutta. In addition to these, numerous smaller organizations came into existence from various dates in 1914 and 1915; at Lahore (Lady O'Dwyer's Fund), at Quetta (Lady Ramsay's Fund), in the Central Provinces (Lady Robertson's Fund), at Ranikhet and Allahabad in the United Provinces, in Kashmir, at Rawalpindi, at Ranchi and Bankipore in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, at Manipur, at Maymyo and Rangoon in Burma, in Madras, at Secundrabad and in the Delhi Province. The work of all these organizations and their local branches has been systematically co-ordinated with the "Indian Comforts for Troops Fund." Each organization has certain units definitely allotted to its charge and comforts have been regularly supplied on a scale fixed by the Central Fund. The whole of the executive work of these organizations is performed by ladies. The three main Funds mentioned above despatch comforts for the troops to the value of approximately £10,000 a month. Both British and Indian troops are supplied. Every single unit in Mesopotamia is, and has been from the first, looked after by one or other of these funds.

WHAT WOMEN IN INDIA HAVE DONE.

3. In the initial stages, comforts were supplied to troops serving in every theatre of war. Later on, all Indian troops west of Suez were transferred to the charge of the Home Funds, in particular to the Indian Soldiers Fund Committee presided over by Sir John Hewett; and, for some time past, the work of the Funds in India has been confined almost entirely to the troops serving in Mesopotamia. There, the work of getting the comforts up to the units at the front has necessarily been affected by the difficulties connected with river transport, but the risk of non-delivery has been minimised by sending the greater part of the comforts by post; and in any case, it is from no lack of voluntary effort on the part of the people of India that consignments of comforts have occasionally failed to reach, or been delayed in reaching, the troops for whom they are intended.

In addition to these comforts, medical comforts in large quantities have been regularly supplied by the Red Cross Fund. This Fund was started on the 7th August 1914, and up to June last the total amount of gifts of money received at Headquarters was over £91,000, while, in addition to these, gifts in kind to the value of, approximately, £120,000 had been received by the War Gifts Depot, Bombay. The work of the Fund has extended to Mesopotamia, East Africa, Egypt, France, England, India, the Dardanelles and Salonika. It has given contributions to Ladies' Committee in India for the purchase of materials, and salaries to nursing sisters in India and elsewhere. It has been employed in the supply of hospital fittings and comforts not only to war hospitals, but to Convalescent depots, hospital ships and trains. The supplies have included motor launches, mobile laboratories, ambulance river flats, stretchers, bandages, chairs, screens, ice-machines, sterilisers, hospital clothing, and comforts of every description.

5. Red Cross work on behalf of the Indian Council is being carried on in practically every station in India. The number of centres varies from time to time, but at the moment there are working bodies, large or small, at 67 centres, under which 310 local Branches are working. At these centres and branches, thousands of ladies, English and Indian, work regularly at making, packing and despatching medical comforts of various kinds.

6. I feel that it is my duty to attempt to remove the entirely erroneous and ungenerous belief that the women of India have failed to take their share in the work of caring for the troops serving overseas. In the few months that I have spent in India, I have seen enough to satisfy me that, so far from this being the case, the industry and devotion in connection with voluntary work displayed by the women in India will bear comparison with that displayed in England; and the many grateful letters received from the troops in Mesopotamia show that they fully appreciate what India has done for them and would emphatically repudiate the suggestion that they have been neglected and uncared for.

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GERMANY CLIMBING DOWN.

OUTLINE OF PEACE TERMS TO WILSON.

GRINDING EFFECT OF BRITISH BLOCKADE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 5.

An impression is growing that Germany has so far climbed down that she has communicated to President Wilson at least the outlines of the peace terms which she originally flatly refused to do. Meanwhile the authorities at Washington maintain absolute secrecy but the Americans are convinced that important developments are progressing under the surface.

The chastened mood of the Germans is attributed to the British blockade which is grinding slowly but surely. The spectre of economic ruin with its inevitable consequences of internal communication is evidently frightening the German leaders of all parties although some continue threats of frightfulness. Feeling of fear is increased by the shortage of the harvest of potatoes, Germany's mainstay, which is only twenty million tons as compared with fifty-one million in 1915.

KING ALFONSO'S REFUSAL TO SUPPORT WILSON.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The C. & M. Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

The American United Press Association states that the pro-Allies in Washington say that King Alfonso's refusal to support President Wilson places Spain in the position of an ultimate mediator, an opportunity which Mr. Wilson forfeited by appealing to her to back up the German plea.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The C. & M. Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Budapest correspondent says that the army behind the front is on half rations. Failing relief in six months, a famine unprecedented outside India is to be foreseen.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON CARSO PLEATEAU.

ENEMY DEFENCES NEAR CASTAGNAVIZZA DESTROYED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 4
Recd. 12 a.m., Jan. 5.

An Italian communiqué says reciprocal artillery firing on the Carso plateau resulted in the destruction of the enemy defences south-east of Castagnavizza.

CAPTURE OF MACIN.

DEFENCE OF DOBRUDJA VIRTUALLY OVER.

ENEMY ADVANCE UPON BRAILA RETARDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 5.

With the capture of Macin, the defence of the Dobrudja is virtually over, the Russians having evacuated the rest of that territory. They had held on to the Macin bridgehead in order to protect Braila on the flank. It has now been whittled down under pressure of reiterated attacks until all that remains to the Russians is a narrow belt of land between marshes which carries the great highway to the Danube and Braila. But the advance upon Braila has been so effectually retarded that it may safely be assumed that the contents of great granaries have already been removed out of the enemy's reach.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

ENEMY ENTRENCHMENTS IN MGETA VALLEY STORMED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Received 3-50 p.m. Jan. 5.

An official communiqué from East Africa says we stormed on Monday the strongly entrenched lines in the Mgeta Valley, southward of the Uluguru Hills, inflicting heavy casualties and capturing several guns and howitzers. We pursued the enemy to within eleven miles northwest of Kilambawe towards the Rufiji Valley. Meanwhile a detached column made a wide detour through difficult trackless country and established itself astride the roads leading southward from the Rufiji Valley.

Our forces further east are astride the tracks leading southward from the Rufiji Delta where considerable enemy forces are located.

The British forces eastward of the Iringa—Ubena line are driving a strong detachment towards Mahenga.

RAID ON ENEMY TRENCHES NORTH OF ARRAS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 3-50 p.m., Jan. 5.

Field Marshal Haig in to-night's communiqué says we successfully raided the trenches north-eastward of Arras and twice entered the positions in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete. We drove off a party endeavouring to approach us eastward of Armentieres.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN DOUAUMONT AND PEPPER HILL,

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 3-50 p.m., Jan. 5.

Last night's French communiqué said there was a fairly violent artillery duel west of the Souins-Sommepys road and in the regions of Douaumont and Pepper Hill.

An enemy aeroplane dropped two bombs on Compiegne. A woman was injured but no damage done.

GERMANS ENTRENCHING ALONG DUTCH-GERMAN FRONTIER.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The C. & M. Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

The "Telegraaf" says that the Germans are feverishly entrenching along the Dutch-German frontier

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.

ELEVEN KILLED AND FORTY-THREE INJURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 12 a.m., Jan. 5.

Eleven persons were killed and forty-three injured in a collision last night between a train full of holiday-makers and a light engine, between Edinburgh and Glasgow.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Jan. 5.

The King will open the School of Oriental Studies at the end of February. The students' classes will begin on the 18th.

GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY

FIGHTING SOUTH OF MOUNT BOTOCH.

ENEMY REVERSE IN DOBRUDJA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., Jan. 5.

A wireless Russian communiqué says we attacked the heights on the Roumanian front southward of Mount Botoch taking six hundred prisoners three cannon and sixteen machine guns.

A later communiqué says after artillery preparation we attacked the Botoch heights and broke through stubborn resistance.

We repulsed six persistent attacks in the Tatroch valley and surprised and annihilated a Bulgarian field post in the Dobrudja.

The attacks at Matchin pressed back our detachments, which have begun to withdraw towards Braila.

There are severe snowstorms on the whole Caucasian front, the snow being deeper than a man's height.

FEAT OF BRITISH ARMOURED CARS.

HEAVY PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON ENEMY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 12 a.m., Jan. 5.

A Russian communiqué speaks of British armoured cars tearing along the Braila-Viziru road, heavily punishing the enemy.

A TRANSPORT SUNK.

SUBMARINED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 12 a.m., Jan. 5.

The Admiralty announces that the transport Ivernia was submarined during bad weather in the Mediterranean on Monday. Four military officers and 146 men are missing. The ship's casualties are not yet known but it is hoped that the only officers missing are the Surgeon and the Chief Engineer.

LATEST DETAILS ABOUT CASUALTIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Received 3-50 p.m. Jan. 5.

The Admiralty publishes details of the sinking of the "Ivernia" showing that 120 men and thirty-three seamen are missing.

WAR AGAINST SHIPPING.

CALLOUS DISREGARD OF LIVES OF NONCOMBATANTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Jan. 5.

The Admiralty states that besides the cases of the steamers Rappahannock and Westminster there is a further instance of the callous disregard of the lives of noncombatants.

A German wireless on November 9th, reported the torpedoing of the ship North Wales. Nothing has since been heard of the ship beyond a piece of varnished wood, marked "North Wales," being found in Sennen Cove and the bodies being stranded on the Cornish coast. It is presumed that the crew took to boats while gales were prevalent and were drowned.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 12 a.m., Jan. 5.

The steamers Baycraig (British), Britannic and Ellik (Norwegian), have been sunk.

KITCHENER MEMORIAL FUND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Jan. 5.

The Kitchener memorial fund now exceeds £400,000.

INDIA & IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION BY INDIANS.

SOME ANGLO-INDIAN OPINIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
London, Jan. 4.
Recd. 3-50 p.m., Jan. 5.

The "Indiaman" has collected the opinions of several distinguished Anglo-Indians with regard to the Indian representation at the Imperial Conference.

Sir John Hewett hopes that one of the advisers from India may be an Indian of broad, statesmanlike Imperial ideas.

Sir George Birdwood says that he altogether supports the representation of India by non-official Indians like Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh as well as by an official European or an Indian member.

Colonel Yate, M.P., hopes that one of the official representatives will be specially selected as personal soldiers who have fought so well and of the Chiefs and peoples who, by their contributions, have helped so well to maintain the Imperial cause.

PROPOSAL TO DEPUTE SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Jan. 5.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—India's part in the forthcoming War Council has, we believe, been the subject of careful discussion both at Home and in India and though nothing official has yet been made public, there seems to be considerable support for the proposal to depute the Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair to England as one of the representatives of this country. Should this be finally decided upon, we understand, the Hon. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, of the Calcutta High Court, will probably take Sir Sankaran Nair's place on the Viceroy's Council.

INCREASED WAGES FOR COTTON WEAVERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Jan. 5.

In accordance with an agreement made a few months ago 2,000 Lancashire cotton weavers, mostly, women, are receiving five per cent. advance in wages, while the five per cent. advance previously granted as war bonus has been converted into a regular advance.

(Continued from column 6.)

were met and provided for by Ram Chand and Munshi Ram and that after they had gone on, the money which had been sent by Ram Chand to accused 3 in Japan came back undelivered. He tells us too of a big meeting organised by Ram Chand and one Gurdas Ram in Francisco on 31st January 1915, where speeches were delivered and money collected for revolutionary purposes also of monthly subscriptions pouring in from various places from Panama, Manilla, Siam and elsewhere and how the Mahommadans who were the sympathisers of Turkey were frequenters of the Ashram. He further describes the rules of the Ashram laid down by Hardyal. He informs us also of schemes for despatching arms to India and of mission of his own concerned with arms. Bama Singh testifies to the connection between Gurdas Ram of Francisco and Bhagwan Singh as long as four years ago.

INDIAN EMISSARY FROM GERMANY.

But the most important new witness is Jodh Singh, alias Hassanzada. This extraordinary man was sent from Germany to America. We will describe elsewhere his different activities. All we need here refer to is his visit to Francisco where he arrived in company of two Germans *en route* for Siam. He had been sent by Hardyal to help Ram Chand in Francisco and he called on him. There he was shown the literary activities of press and he also visited the German Consul where he learnt of "Arms Scheme" and got all his expenses for Siam paid by him. This evidence clearly establishes that the "Ghadr" movement in San Francisco is still being carried on vigorously and is in close connection with the German agents there where operations against the British Government in every part of the world are devised. We are fully satisfied that the United States became the chief centre of the "Ghadr" movement that there overthrow of British Government in India was planned and discussed and that when the European war broke out many hundreds Indias sailed to carry their plan into effect by war and murder.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

FIVE ACCUSED TO BE HANGED.

HOW GERMANS HELPED GHADR PARTY.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The special tribunal consisting of Mr. T P. Ellis, I.C.S., President, Major Frizelle, Sessions Judge, Lahore, and Rai Bahadur Gopal Das Bhandari, Pleader, Amritsar, pronounced orders this afternoon in what is known as the second supplementary Lahore conspiracy case.

There were altogether 18 accused, one of whom is still absconding. The Court commenced sitting on 8th November, and concluded the hearing of evidence on 14th December examining 117 witnesses for the prosecution, and 101 for the defence. The first accused is a returned emigrant from the States, Nos. 12 and 15 from the Far East, No. 17 from Manilla, No. 9 from Canada, while four do not appear to have left India.

The accused were taken in three batches and the following orders were pronounced by the President:—

Thabu Ram, Thalwant Singh, Kartah Singh, Hafiz Abdulla and Rur Singh, all sentenced to death.

Button Singh, to transportation for life.

Fazal Din to imprisonment for life with a recommendation to mercy.

Hari Singh, Mansha Singh, and Kaher Singh also to imprisonment for life.

Amarsingh to two years' imprisonment.

Bishen Singh, Dhulip Singh, Dayal Singh, Chikar Singh and Thakur Singh were given the benefit of doubt and acquitted.

WIDESPRED MOVEMENT.

The judgment which is of voluminous length, gives the history of revolutionists abroad detailing their activities in the United States, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Manilla, Canada and Siam, their migration to India, their revolutionary activities in this country including the plot in Mandi State and the activities of some revolutionaries in and their connection with Germany.

Below are some salient excerpts from the judgment:—The revolutionary party in the United States, the activities of the Ghadr party in the United States, its operations in San Francisco and elsewhere, its resolove to return to India for Ghadr, in fact the inception of the conspiracy and the war have been already fully described in judgments of two prior tribunals. But besides that evidence we have little more. First of all is Haricharandas'. He has given us reliable evidence as to what occurred in Canada. He went to San Francisco in December 1914, and from him and another witness we get evidence showing how in continuation of the Ghadr movement and migration, active revolutionary work went on and is probably still going on in San Francisco in conjunction with German agents, and he shows connection between the various sphers of activity of revolutionists. He tells us that when he went to San Francisco he visited the Yugantar Ashram, the Francisco head-quarters of the revolutionists. There among others he met the famous Ram Chand Peshawaria, now editor of "Ghadr," and hardly less famous Munshi Ram. He agreed readily enough to help them in their work of printing the "Ghadr" for them. The press was then issuing not only the "Ghadr" and the "Ghadr-di-Gunj," but a book of Hardyal named "Nim Hakim Khatra Jan" and another pamphlet called "Gore Shahi Zulm." Moreover, there were placards inscribed "Do not fight Germans they are our friends." "Fatwa Jehad" from Turkey in various languages and Bryan's "British Rule in India" were all in stock and freely distributed to everybody, under Ram Chand's directions. Witness printed some 5,000 copies of "Fatwa Jehad" in different languages of which many were sent to India, Afghanistan, Egypt and the Western Front, the German Consul in San Francisco coming to the press and removing the litterature in bulk in his motor car to send it to distribute among Indian troops. The head-quarters in San Francisco, however, did not confine itself to literature.

MISSION TO TURKEY.

Bhagwan Singh, Canadian deportee, had been despatched on revolutionary work to Manilla, Barkat Ullah, a well-known revolutionist, had gone to Turkey *en route* for Afghanistan to stir up trouble there. One Mangu Ram was sent to Tibet to collect arms there and despatch them into the Punjab and several were sent to Germany. The German Consul in San Francisco, he was told, was paying all the expenses of the emissaries and those who were going to Germany, interviewed the German Consul who sent them on to New York where the German Consul-General arranged for their despatch to Berlin through neutral countries, the main object of their being sent on being to print and distribute seditious literature at the front and to accompany the released Indian prisoners of war seduced to the Ghadr movement to North-west Frontier to attack the British Government from that side. Hence too help was sent to Siam where as we know a plot was hatched to invade India via Burma. One Santok Singh, he says, had been sent there, Siam being selected as an excellent place to collect arms in and to serve as a jumping ground. He tells us too and by this helps to link up the Canadian revolutionists with the Francisco ones, that when accused 3 and 11 were leaving America they came to San Francisco from Vancouver, a fact which is admitted, and

(Continued in column 5.)

POST-WAR REFORMS.

DEMAND OF UNITED INDIA

FULL TEXT OF CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

The following is the scheme of Post-War reforms prepared and adopted by the Congress and the Moslem League.

I.—PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

1. Provincial Legislative Councils shall consist of four-fifths elected and of one-fifth nominated members.

2. Their strength shall be not less than 125 members in the major provinces, and from 50 to 75 in the minor provinces.

3. The members of Councils should be elected directly by people on as broad a franchise as possible.

4. Adequate provision should be made for the representation of important minorities by election, and that the Mahomedans should be represented through special electorates on the Provincial Legislative Councils.

Provided that Mahomedans shall not participate in any of the other elections to the Legislative Councils.

5. The head of the Provincial Government should not be the President of the Legislative Council but the Council should have the right of electing its President.

6. The right of asking supplementary questions should not be restricted to the member putting the original question, but should be allowed to be exercised by any other member.

7. (a) Except customs, post, telegraph, mint, salt, opium, railways, army and navy, and tributes from Indian States, all other sources of revenue should be provincial.

(b) There should be no divided heads of revenue. The Government of India should be provided with fixed contributions from the Provincial Governments, such fixed contributions being liable to revision when extraordinary and unforeseen contingencies render such revision necessary.

(c) The Provincial Council should have full authority to deal with all matters affecting the internal administration of the province including the power to raise loans, to impose and alter taxation, and to vote on the Budget. All items of expenditure, and all proposals concerning ways and means for raising the necessary revenue, should be embodied in Bills and submitted to the Provincial Council for adoption.

(d) Resolutions on all matters within the purview of the Provincial Government should be allowed for discussion in accordance with rules made in that behalf by the Council itself.

(e) A resolution passed by the Legislative Council shall be binding on the Executive Government, unless vetoed by the Governor in Council, provided however that if the resolution is again passed by the Council after an interval of not less than one year, it must be given effect to.

(f) A motion for adjournment may be brought forward for the discussion of a definite matter of urgent public importance if supported by not less than one-eighth of the members present.

8. Any special meeting of the Council may be summoned on a requisition by not less than one-eighth of the members.

9. A Bill, other than a Money Bill, may be introduced in Council in accordance with the rules made in that behalf by the Council itself and the consent of the Government should not be required there for.

10. All Bills passed by Provincial Legislatures shall have to receive the assent of the Governor before they become law, but may be vetoed by the Governor-General.

11. The term of office of the members shall be five years.

II.—PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

1. The head of every Provincial Government shall be a Governor who shall not ordinarily belong to the Indian Civil Service or any of the permanent services.

2. There shall be in every Province an Executive Council which, with the Governor, shall constitute the Executive Government of the Province.

3. Members of the Indian Civil Service shall not ordinarily be appointed to the Executive Councils.

4. Not less than one-half of the members of Executive Council shall consist of Indians to be elected by the elected members of the Provincial Legislative Council.

5. The term of office of the members shall be five years.

III.—IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The strength of the Imperial Legislative Council shall be 150.

2. Four-fifths of the members shall be elected.

3. The franchise for the Imperial Legislative Council should be widened as far as possible on the lines of the present electorates and the elected members of the Provincial Legislative Councils should also form an electorate for the return of Members to the Imperial Legislative Council.

5. The President of the Council shall be elected by the Council itself.

6. The right of asking supplementary questions shall not be restricted to the member putting the original question but should be allowed to be exercised by any other member.

7. Any special meeting of the Council may be summoned on a requisition by not less than one-eigth of the members.

8. A Bill, other than a Money Bill, may be introduced in Council in accordance with rules made in that behalf by the Council itself, and the consent of the Executive Government should not be required therefor.

9. All Bills passed by the Council shall have to receive the assent of the Governor-General before they become law.

10. All financial proposals relating to sources of income and items of expenditure shall be embodied in Bills. Every such Bill and the Budget as a whole shall be submitted for the vote of the Imperial Legislative Council.

11. The term of office of members shall be five years.

12. The matters mentioned hereinbelow shall be exclusively under the control of the Imperial Legislative Council.

(a) Matters in regard to which uniform legislation for the whole of India is desirable.

(b) Provincial legislation is so far as it may affect inter-provincial fiscal relations.

(c) Questions affecting purely Imperial Revenue, excepting tributes from Indian States.

(d) Questions affecting purely Imperial expenditure, except that no resolution of the Imperial Legislative Council shall be binding on the Governor-General in Council in respect of military changes for the defence of the country.

(e) The right of revising Indian tariffs and customs-duties, of imposing, altering, or removing any tax or cess, modifying the existing system of currency and banking, and granting any aids or bounties to any or all deserving and nascent industries of the country.

(f) Resolutions on all matters relating to the administration of the country as a whole.

(g) A Resolution passed by the Legislative Council should be binding on the Executive Government, unless vetoed by the Governor-General in Council; provided however that if the Resolution is again passed by the Council after an interval of not less than one year, it must be given effect to.

(h) A motion for adjournment may be brought forward for the discussion of a definite matter of urgent public importance, if supported by not less than one-eighth of the members present.

13. The Crown may exercise its power of veto in regard to a Bill passed by a Provincial Legislative Council or by the Imperial Legislative Council within twelve months from the date on which it is passed, and the Bill shall cease to have effect as from the date on which the fact of such veto is made known to the Legislative Council concerned.

14. The Imperial Legislative Council shall have no power to interfere with the Government of India's direction of the military affairs and the foreign political relations of India, including the declaration of war, the making of peace and the entering into treaties.

IV.—THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. The Governor-General of India will be the head of the Government of India.

2. He will have an executive Council, half of whom shall be Indians.

3. The Indian members should be elected by the elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

4. Members of the Indian Civil Service shall not ordinarily be appointed to the Executive Council of the Governor-General.

5. The power of making all appointments in the Imperial Civil Services shall vest in the Government of India, due regard being paid to existing interests, subject to any laws that may be made by the Imperial Legislative Council.

6. The Government of India shall not ordinarily interefere in the local affairs of a province, and powers not specifically given to a Provincial Government shall be deemed to be vested in the former. The authority of the Government of India will ordinarily be limited to general supervision and superintendence over the Provincial Governments.

7. In legislative and administrative matters the Government of India shall, as far as possible, be independent of the Secretary of State.

8. A system of independent audit of the accounts of the Government of India should be instituted.

V.—THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

1. The Council of the Secretary of State for India should be abolished.

2. The salary of the Secretary of State should be placed on the British Estimates.

3. The Secretary of State should, as far possible, occupy the same position in relation to the Government of India, as the Secretary of State for the Colonies in relation to the Governments of the self-governing dominions.

4. The Secretary of State for India should be assisted by two Permanent Under-Secretaries, one of whom should always be an Indian.

VI.—OTHER MATTERS.

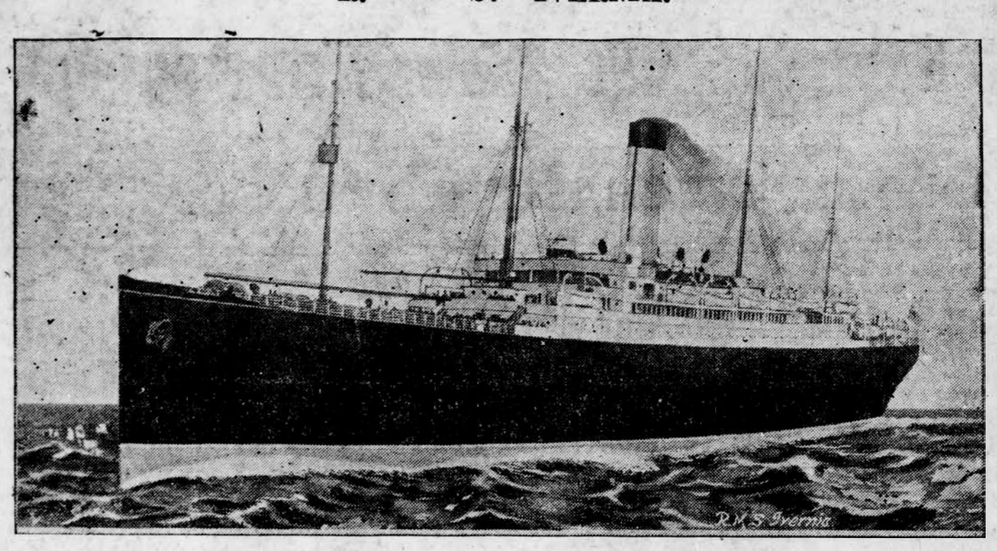
1. The military and naval services of his Majesty, both in their commissioned and non-commissioned ranks, should be thrown open to Indians and adequate provision should be made for their selection, training and instruction in India.

2. Indians should be allowed to enlist as volunteers.

3. Indians should be placed on a footing of equality in respect of status and rights of citizenship with other subjects of his Majesty the King throughout the Empire.

4. The Executive Officers in India shall have no judicial powers entrusted to them and the judiciary in every Province shall be placed under the highest Court of that Province.

R. M. S. IVERNIA.



THE TRANSPORT BOAT WHICH HAS BEEN SUNK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. 120 MEN AND 23 SEAMEN ARE MISSING.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 5.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers: To be Lieut.: Infantry Branch: A. L. Collet. To be 2nd-Lieut. Cavalry Branch:—G. A. Fitzherbert, I. A. Evans, G. H. Mackrow, R. Smallwod E. Smallwood, R. E. Sooper, A. St. John MacDonald, J. S. Stoddart, H. S. Howarth, E. Howe, G. A. Clark, G. Muspratt, H. G. Cooper, D. M. Casling, W. Saunders, R. C. Alderson, F. O'Neill Ford, D. C. Walmsley, L. C. P. Perrott, R. B. Cornwell, W. S. Wotherspoon, B. K. Ord, J. E. Judson, F. H. Hutchens, J. C. Robinson, D. Crosby-Browne, J. A. Neil, C. M. Slaughter, F. L. Farrington, D. G. L. Pirie, N. G. Willmott C. J. Farr, R. D. Cole, H. L. Walkerc, J. Meager, E. Hibberd, T. A. James, C. J. Kelly, E. S. Simpson, A. MacDonald and A. L. Bradbury.

Lieut.-Col. G. E. T. Green, Supernumerary List, retires from service.

MARINE DEPT.

Commander E. G. Mills, R. I. M., is granted an extension of leave for two months on medical certificate.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency Abdul Aziz Bin Abdur Rahman Bin Faizal As-Sand, Ruler of Najd and Hassa and Katif, is appointed Honorary Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.

Major V. R. Colter officiates as Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery. Second-Lieut. S. W. Steene officiates as Assistant Inspecting officer.

Lieut.-Colonel F. W. P. MacDonald has six months' leave.

Mr. R. E. Holland, C. S., is placed on special duty and Mr. C. C. Watson officiates as Deputy Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. T. J. R. Ward is appointed Inspector-General of Irrigation in India.

STEAM BOILER ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the last sitting of the Governor of Bombay's Council a bill was introduced by some members to amend the existing Steam Boiler Act. At the time of the first reading of the bill some other members wanted to say something on the subject, but were told to say their say at the time of the second reading in February.

Mechanical Engineers in charge of steam plants are perhaps, equally if not more, interested in this Act than the owners of the plants, because the former are directly controlled by the provisions of the Act. Whereas the latter are only indirectly concerned in the actual working of the Boilers. It is therefore necessary for the Engineers also to know the nature of the proposed amendment before it is finally admitted as law so as to enable them to say, what they may have to say while it is not yet too late. The summary of the proceedings of the Council appeared in the daily papers but one was disappointed not to find in it the aims and objects of this amendment. There is an association in Bombay going by the name of "The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association" having a substantial number of about one hundred and fifty members all connected with steam plants but apparently even they have no knowledge of this vital question.

It would be a great favour therefore if you or any of your readers who may have the knowledge of the amendment can publish in your widely read paper the particulars of the amendment for the consideration of those who may have a desire to know the same.—Yours etc.

A. B. PARANJAPE.

SHERIF'S NEW TITLE.

"KING OF THE ARABS"

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes as follows under date December 8th 1916:

It will doubtless to noted that the Sheriff of Mecca is also referred to in the official reports as the "King of the Arabs." According to "Al Kibla," the official organ of the Meccan Government, the entrance of which into Egypt is freely permitted by the authorities, Sherif Hussein assumed this additional title on the 4th November, on which day a grand "fantasia" took place at Mecca. The city was profusely beflagged and decorated and two hours after sunrise great crowds had assembled at the "Ka'aba," where the ceremony was to take place. The Sherif came from his palace to the school adjoining the Ka'aba, and after a wait of a few minutes he entered the latter with his family, the ulema and the notables. A proclamation announcing that the Sherif had assumed the title of "King of the Arabs," was then read from a platform opposite the "Ka'aba" to the people, who expressed their approval and pleasure in the usual fashion. The Chief Cadi then took the oath, followed by the Sherif ulema, notables etc., and as the time was insufficient to enable the assembled crowds to do likewise, the Chief Cadi took the oath of allegiance on their behalf in their hearing. Prayers were then offered up and Sherif Hussein returned to his palace, where he held a grand reception. That night heavy rain fell accompanied by thunder, and lightning. So heavy was the downpour that water collected in the Muna valley and simply swamped the city. Far from being disconcerted by this, the populace, which was in excellent spirits, regarded the occurrence as a good augury of the prosperity of the country under the new regime.

GREAT RED CROSS SALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Recd. 10-45 p.m., Jan. 5.

A number of beautiful presents have been received from Rajahs for the great Red Cross sale at Christies' at the end of March.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Recd. 2-10 a.m., Jan. 6.

Messrs. Montagu's report on the Silver market says the market has been unusually inert and the visible transactions have been rather small. General enquiries apart from coinage demand have not been sufficient to affect the price. The Shanghai exchange has fallen a half-penny. Some silver has been sold on China account and some purchases have been made for Indian bazaars where the stock has been much reduced lately.

AN ECHO OF THE EMDEN.

Of the *Emden's* last stern fight with the *Sydney* under Capt. Glossop an interesting description is given by Mr. Bernard Cupplestone in the *Cornhill*. After the battle was over, conquered and conqueror, guest and host became so friendly and self-respecting during the days they spent together in the captain's cabin of the *Sydney* that they put their heads together over sheets of paper and at last evolved a plan of the *Sydney Emden* action. Von Muller did most of it, for as Glossop remarked, "he had t'e most leisure." A cruiser skipper with 400 of his own men on board and 200 prisoners is not likely to lack jobs.

"THE SECOND ENCLOSURE" AND THE FIRST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the letter in to-day's issue and I would like to say re the Tote arrangements in the First Enclosure "Ditto." One would like to see a Ladies' window. Is it impossible? One dear girl to whom I gave "Hasty" on New Year's day was in tears because she could not get near the Tote before the race and it *was* a nice dividend wasn't it? The same girl got her toes severely trodden on trying to buy "Osprey." Things might be worse but it's a mighty big "might." I enclose my card and beg to subscribe myself.—Yous, etc.

ANOTHER OF THE CROWD,

Bombay, January, 4th 1917.

BLOCKADE PINCHING GREECE.

MUTINOUS RESERVISTS' TERRORISING GREECE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 5.

The blockade is pinching Greece.

Fights are of daily occurrence outside the bakeries and stocks of grain and flour are barely sufficient to last to the middle of January.

The Mutinous Reservists are terrorising Athens, refusing to recognise any authority. Even the military party, which originally encouraged the Reservists, has now been obliged to bow to the dictates of what is really an armed mob and the establishment of a Commune like that in Paris in 1871 is possible.

BRITISH RAID ON A VILLAGE

NAVY BOMBARDING SEMULTOS AND LAKOVIKIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Jan. 4.

Received 3-50 p.m. Jan. 5.

A British official statement says we successfully raided the village of Keupri inflicting casualties and taking prisoners.

The Navy bombarded the positions at Semultos and Lakovikia.

PARIS AND BERLIN TREATIES

DENOUNCED BY TURKEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A Turkish Note to the Central Powers denounces the Treaties of Paris and Berlin and states that Turkey abandons her subordinate position under the guardanship of the Powers and abolishes the autonomous administration of Lebanon.

DEVASTATING FLOODS IN QUEENSLAND.

IMMENSE DAMAGE AND HEAVY LOSSES AMONG LIVESTOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRISBANE, Jan. 4.

Recd. 12 a.m., Jan. 5.

The latest reports state that the floods are extending to the whole interior of Queensland. Immense damage has been done. Numerous bridges have been destroyed and railways interrupted and there have been heavy losses among livestock.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO DOMINIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Recd. 2-10 a.m., Jan. 6.

The Colonial Office publishes a message from Mr. Lloyd George on the assumption of Premiership to the Premiers of the Dominions. Mr. Lloyd George says: I send you on behalf of the people of the Old Country a message to our brothers beyond the seas.

There is no faltering in our determination that the sacrifices that we and you have made and have still to make, shall not be in vain and the fight which we are waging together for humanity and civilisation shall be fought to a triumphal issue.

We realise that we shall need every man who can be put into the field and every pound which rigid public and private economy can provide and every effort which the united people can put forth to help our soldiers and sailors in their heavy task.

The splendid countributions to the common cause already made by the Dominions give us snre confidence that their determination is not less and higher than ours and however long the path to final victory may be, we will tread it alongside."

Replies echoing Mr. Lloyd George's sentiments are published from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland.

(Continued from Colum 6.)

forced, where would be the loss? This is better than abstract justice.

Is there no alternative sanction to direct coercion? Though the League must undoubtedly be prepared to coerce, there is a grave risk that if it thinks continually in terms of force, it will drift itself into tyranny, and fail to win the loyalty of nations. The alternative (not an exclusive alternative) is that it should aim at winning and keeping adherents by the advantages it conveys—that nations should join it for the positive good it offers. There must clearly be certain elementary economic privileges—'*e.g.*,' a most favoured nation clause in home markets, free trade (or tariffs for revenue only) in non-self-governing colonies, some organic regulated development of the co-operation of exported capital in such areas as China and some guarantee (through an international commission) again oppressive monopolies of raw materials. No honest friend of peace will oppose this programme for no mind which thinks at all can suppose that we can combine "the war after peace" with a League of Nations. But if we go so far why not use these advantages —immense, concrete, tangible advantages —to hold the League together? Let the Executive subject to due safeguards and rights of appeal have the power to expel a disloyal Member-State, and let expulsion involve the loss of these privileges. With such a sanction the League would rarely, if ever, require to use force. No civilized nation could afford to stay outside it, and to step outside or to challenge expulsion would mean economic suicide.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PEACE THROUGH COMPULSION.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

The American and British societies which have drafted two similar schemes for the constitution of a League of Nations have taken the only possible course by devising a definite and moderate plan round which public opinion may rally, writes Mr. H. N. Brailsford in the "Nation." As an outline sketch there could hardly be a better starting-point. But I woul like to second (though from a different standpoint) the able plea of Mr. Pethick Lawrence, that these two outlines, good and useful as they are, ought not even yet to be treated as the final draft of what unofficial opinion demands. It is, I think, rather more than its authors realise, a product of the British and American mind, and we must be prepared for some modification of it when Continental thought has been brought to bear upon it. I have seen no detailed Continental criticisms, but if it is at all useful to make a guess, one might anticipate the raising of two points

(1) I am sure that the two schemes are right in insisting that the League must contemplate the use of force in the last resort to ensure recourse to conciliation or arbitration in all dispute, and if it contemplates it, is must prepare for it. To leave this vague would merely mean that all the Powers would be driven, as the only alternative, to strive for security by the delusive, traditional methods of hostile alliances and competitive armaments. But the scheme seems to me in one respect to require too much and in another to provide too little. Is it really conceivable that all the States which would wish to adhere will take an unlimited and general pledge to back the League in every emergency with arms? Should we really be prepared to join Germany in coercing France by arms, if she were the offender? Would Austria join Italy in coercing Germany? Again, do we expect the little neutrals to assume all the duties of a Great Power? Are Denmark and Holland to promise to join at once in case of need in the possible coercion of Germany, or Sweden and Roumania in the possible coercion of Russia? To what extent do we expect the aid of any given Power? Are we going to call Japan and Argentina for example, to take an unlimited share in a possible Continental war conducted by the League? We might exclude the small States who would shrink from these heavy obligations, but in that case the League would mean merely the dictatorship of the Great Powers, and it would miss the balancing voices of the neutrals in its counsels. The pledge, it seems to me, must be more elastic than these model drafts contemplate, Member-States, while all agreeing to support the League, must be able to do so, "subject to the specific obligations into which each of them may freely enter." This would be unworkable unless the League develops a Central Executive as well as a court and a council—at least in the sense of a permanent committee of ambassadors sitting for rapid deliberation in an agreed centre. The British and American view is too little alive to the terrific risks which a general pledge would impose on Continental States.

(2) Britain and America are satisfied Powers. We have no unredeemed kinsmen, no lost provinces, no crying need for expansion. There results a tendency to think of peace as something static, and to underestimate the real need for change in the world which make for war. So it comes about that while both schemes pledge the League to take coercive action to prevent the outbreak of war without a recourse to peaceful means of settlement neither plan includes any provision by which even in the grossest cases, these peaceful means may be made effective. Is it really intended that if a bully is hypocrite enough to go to law, and then, rejects the award of the court or the advice of the council, he may thereafter work his will on a weak and innocent adversary while the League looks on indifferent? It would, I am sure, be unwise to pledge the League to enforce awards or recommendations. But it certainly ought to contemplate cases in which it would have to take action. Once more it seems necessary to create an Executive and to charge its Executive with the duty of deliberating on what action, if any, is required, when war is likely to result through the failure of a disputant to accept an award or recommendation. Short of war, economic coercion may be applied, though it would be apt to lead to war. Most vital of all is, I think, that all Powers should enter into a declaration by which they repudiate any existing or future obligation to assist an ally who has gone to war without observing the procedure of the League, or "has become involved in war through his failure to accept or execute an award or recommendation of a court or council of the League."

The objection to enforcing the recommendations of a Council of Conciliation even if this enforcement be optional and not obligatory, is of course, as Mr. Pethick Lawrence pointed out, that if the members of a Council felt that its report might involve their own country in war they would tend to make a compromising recommendation, and ideal justice would be unobtainable. In some measure, this is clearly true. But do we want ideal justice? Ideal justice would wreck any society which practised it. If the Council suggested deliberately the kind of each party would really be likely to accept a settlement so moderate and reasonable that in the last resort it might be ex

Continued in Column 5.

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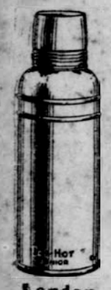
ICY-HOT



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THE FALL OF ANTWERP.

MR. CHURCHILL'S GRAPHIC STORY.

In the second and last of the articles on the siege of Antwerp which Mr. Winston Churchill has written for the "Sunday Pictorial," he says:—

The decision taken on the morning of October 4th by the British Government to attempt the relief of Antwerp by attacking the besiegers on their left flank with an Anglo-French force concentrated near Ghent depended for complete success on two uncertain factors: first, the ability of the Belgians to keep the Germans out of the city till help could arrive; and, secondly, the fate of the main battle in France.

The Great armies were daily extending their fronts towards the West and the sea, and striving with desperate energy to outflank one another. A decisive victory was hoped for both sides. To the French, the crushing of the German flank might have meant the clearance of a great part of France and Belgium—possibly a general German retreat to the Meuse; to the Germans, a similar success meant Calais and the whole line of the Channel Ports.

As the main armies in their supreme struggle drew nearer to the coast, the Belgian Army in Antwerp ran an increasing danger of being cut off, if the French were not victorious. By October 5 or 6 large German forces, mostly cavalry, were already gathering round Lille. Ghent was the vital bulwark behind which the Belgian Army could retreat and rejoin the main French and British armies: and Ghent was almost as near to the Germans in Lille as it was to the Belgians in Antwerp.

FIVE MOMENTOUS DAYS.

On the other hand, Sir John French was secretly withdrawing the British Army from the Aisne and moving round behind the French front to the neighbourhood of St. Omer, with the intention of striking at Lille and beating in the German right. Every day that large German forces were detained in front of Antwerp helped and covered the detrainment and deployment of his army and increased its chances of success. But every day also aggravated the peril to the Belgian Army of being cut off, if after all the Germans should be the victors.

The anxieties and uncertainties of this tremendous situation had to be supported by the Belgian chiefs in addition to those of the actual German attack battering on the crumbling Antwerp front and its exhausted defenders. That they were borne with constancy and coolness; that the defence was prolonged for five momentous days, and that, although the Antwerp front was broken in before effective help could arrive, the Belgian Field Army was safely extricated was the memorable achievement of a Soldier King.

A leafy enclosed country—absolutely flat; a continuous bombardment; a wearied army! Antwerp presents a case—till this war unknown—of an attacking force marching methodically without regular siege operations through a permanent fortress line behind advancing curtains of intense artillery fire. Fort after fort was wrecked by the two of three monstrous howitzers, and line after line of shallow trenches was cleared by the power of field guns; and, following gingerly upon these iron footprints, the German infantry wormed or waddled their way forward into "the second strongest fortress in Europe."

As the fire of the German guns drew ever nearer to the city, and the shells began to fall each day upon new areas, the streams of country folk escaping from their ruined homes trickled pitifully along the roads, interspersed with stragglers and wounded. Antwerp itself presented a singular calm. The sunlit streets were filled with people listening moodily to the distant firing. The famous spires and galleries of this ancient seat of wealth and culture, the spacious warehouses along the Scheldt, the splendid hotels "with every modern convenience," the general air of life, prosperity and civilisation created an impression of serene security wholly contradicted by the underlying facts. It was a city in a trance.

On the morning of October 5 the line of the Nethe River was still intact. The British Marine Brigade, which was holding the important sector north-west of Lierre, had been briskly engaged during the night. German infantry were gathering in Lierre and preparing rafts to bridge and cross the river, and their artillery fire was gradually concentrating upon this part of the line. Away on the road from Antwerp to Ghent, at the crossings of the Scheldt and the Dender, the pressure upon the communications began to grow, and the Belgian division and Cavalry division became engaged, though not severely, with German forces. The two Naval Brigades lost some precious hours at Dunkirk both disembarking and entraining, and through defective railway arrangements on the road. Lord Kitchener telegraphed urging resolute resistance, and that the Belgian Army should not give way before the forces already on the sea could come to their support.

During the day the German attack from the direction of Lierre was pressed, and on the right of the Marine Brigade the front was driven in. But a counter-attack by one British and nine Belgian battalions drove the enemy back. All the positions which had been lost were regained and the line of the Nethe was almost re-established. The enemy, however, succeeded in maintaining a foothold across the river, and it seemed certain they would throw bridges in the night.

COUNTER-ATTACK MISCARRIES.

The Military Governor, General de Guise, a determined and accomplished soldier, resolved to make a further counter-attack under cover of darkness, in the hope of driving the enemy altogether across the river. This was much to ask of the tired-out battalions. The operation miscarried no effective results were obtained, and daylight revealed extenuated and disordered troops on the whole of this part of the front.

With the earliest daylight the Germans attacked in their turn. The 1st, 2nd and 5th Belgian Divisions were forced back under a violent artillery fire, and the British Marine Brigade, whose flank was thus exposed, had to conform. The Germans, however, did not molest the retirement. They waited to gather strength and to bring up and use again the remorseless artillery on which they were mainly relying. It was evident that the ground they had won would enable them to bombard the city and the forts of the inner line.

The two British Naval Brigades did not in fact reach the battlefield till the action was decided.

The events of the 6th at Antwerp and on its communications determined the Belgian Government to withdraw their field army to the left bank of the Scheldt. Here they conceived themselves able to join hands with any Anglo-French relieving force, while at the same time securing their own retreat on Ghent, which they had already on the 4th reinforced by a brigade. The Army, therefore, crossed the river during the night of the 6th-7th. The further defence of the remaining lines of Antwerp was left to the fortress troops, the 2nd Belgian Division and the three British Naval Brigades, who held on their front the equivalent of four complete German divisions.

At midnight on the 7th the Germans, having advanced their artillery, began to bombard the city and the forts of the inner line. The forts melted under the fire, and a great portion of the civil population fled through the night, lighted by conflagrations, over the bridges of the Scheldt, to the open country, along the roads towards Ghent or into Holland. The enemy's attack was pressed continuously, and the enceinte of the city was considered to be untenable by the evening of the 8th. The Belgian Division and the British Naval Brigades evacuated Antwerp that night, crossed the Scheldt safely, and began their retreat by road and rail on Ghent and Ostend. Two naval airmen, as a Parthian shot, blew up after long flights a Zeppelin in its shed at Dusseldorf and bombed the railway station at Cologne. German patrols after many precautions, entered Antwerp towards evening, and on the 10th the stouthearted Governor, who had retired to one of the surviving forts, capitulated.

The resistance of the city had been prolonged by five days.

The fall of Antwerp released the besieging army. A marine division marched into the city on the 10th. (It was perhaps an unconscious recognition of the naval significance of Antwerp that all three great Powers—Germany, France and Britain—used in its attack and defence Naval Brigades formed since the outbreak of war.) The rest of the German divisions were already streaming south and west in hot pursuit and hoped-for interception of the Belgian Army. But a surprise awaited them.

THE GERMANS MYSTIFIED.

On the night of the 9th the German forces who had crossed the Dender had come in contact with French "Fusiliers Marins" at Melle and Meirelbake, and during the 10th they found themselves in presence of British regular troops of unknown strength, whose patrols were feeling their way forward south-east from Ghent to meet them. The Seventh Division and the Third Cavalry Division had come upon the scene in accordance with the fourth condition of the agreement of October 4. The British, French and Belgian forces from Ghent thus threatened the left flank of any serious German cutting-of movement northwards to the Dutch frontier.

Uncertain of the size of the Army by which they were confronted, and mystified by the indefinite possibilities of landings from the sea, the Germans paused to collect their strength. They knew that the bulk of the British Army had already left the Aisne. Where was it? Where would it reappear What were these British regulars who stood so confidently in their path? By the time they considered themselves strong enough to advance upon Ghent—on the 12th—the whole of the Belgian Field Army had passed the dangerous points in safety, only one single squadron being intercepted. Of this complicated operation the victorious Germans were forced to be spectators.

Only weak parties of Germans ventured beyond Lokeren during the night of the 9th-10th to molest the retreat of the Antwerp troops. The 2nd Belgian Division and two out of the three Naval Brigades came through intact. But the railway arrangements for the rear brigade were misunderstood and about two and a half battalions of very tired troops, who through the miscarriage of an order had lost some hours, were led across the Dutch frontier in circumstances on which only those who know their difficulties are entitled to form a judgment.

If the Belgian Field Army had begun its withdrawal on October 3, as originally intended it could probably have got safely without aid to Ghent and beyond. But the fortress troops numbering many thousands to whom it had been throughout resolved to confide the last defence of Antwerp, must in any case have been driven into surrender to the invader or internment in Holland once the Field Army had gone. The prolongation of the defence and the delay in the departure of the Field Army neither bettered nor worsened their fortunes. They, therefore, do not enter into any calculation of the loss and gain attendant on the attempted operation of relief.

So far as actual results are concerned the damage caused by the bombardment of the city, which was not extensive, and the internment of two and a half British Naval battalions, on the one hand, must be weighed against the gain of five days in the resistance and the influence exercised on subsequent events by the 7th Division and 3rd Cavalry Division on the other. We know now that neither of the events which were open when the British and Belgian Governments took their decision of October 4 fulfilled themselves as might then have been hoped. The Antwerp front was, in fact, broken in before help could reach it, and the main battle to the southward did not, in the end, result in turning the German flank.

Yet so sovereign in war are the virtues of positive effort, of refusal to acquiesce in defeat, so baffling to purely military calculation is the influence of amphibious power, that in spite of both the great chances turning out wrong, solid advantages were gained by the Allies. To appreciate these it is necessary to carry on the tale.

Once they had got clear of Antwerp the Belgium Army retreated to the line of the Yser, along which they took their stand on the 15th. Here among the sand dunes and inundations of this once smiling pleasure coast, King Albert, like William the Silent, found his Last Ditch in which to conquer or perish. The British 7th Division, with their Cavalry, felt themselves in the presence of immense German forces—how great was then not known—and before this broad advancing tide the small force of well-trained soldiers, skilfully commanded, fell back without allowing themselves to be engulfed. On the 15th they had reached the neighbourhood of Ypres without being seriously engaged. It has been customary to attribute the heavy losses of the 7th Division to their attempt to relieve Antwerp. In fact, however, these losses did not begin until after they had joined the main army.

THE CHANNEL PORTS.

At the time the British Government decided to send help to Antwerp the total German field force in Northern Belgium had been estimated at four or five divisions. But before the city capitulated and while the British troops were still at Ghent there began to manifest itself that tremendous unexpected development of German force which from the moment of Antwerp's fall was launched against the Allied left and aimed at Calais.

Besides the liberated Siege Army and the troops which had threatened the Antwerp communications, no fewer than four fresh Army Corps (22nd, 23rd, 26th and 27th), newly formed in Germany and concentrating in Belgium, were already at hand. And in front of this formidable army there stood from October 10th to October 21st only the wearied Belgians, the "Fusiliers Marins," and the 7th Division. The caution and delay of the German advance can only be explained at the present time by their uncertainty as to the whereabouts and intentions of the British Army, and their fear that it might be launched against their right from the sea flank. But, however explained, the fact remains, and to it we owe the victory of the Yser and Ever Glorious Ypres. The Five Precious Days had bred five others.

GREAT PERIL ESCAPED

A simple examination of dates will reveal the magnitude of the peril which the Allied cause escaped. Antwerp fell twenty-four hours after the last division of the Belgian Field Army left the city. Had this taken place on October 3rd or 4th the city would have surrendered on the 4th or 5th. No. 7th Division or "Fusiliers Marins" would have been at Ghent to cover the Belgian retreat. But assuming that the Belgian Army had made this good unaided, their same marches would have carried them and their German pursuers to the Yser by the 10th. There would have been nothing at all in front of Ypres. Sir John French could not come into action north of Armentieres till the 15th. His detrainments at St. Omer, etc., were not completed till the 19th. Sir Douglas Haig with the 1st Corps could not come into line north of Ypres till about the 21st. Had the German Siege Army been released on the 5th, and with their great reinforcements already at hand rolled forward at once, "nothing could have saved Dunkirk, Calais, and perhaps Boulogne." Ten days were wanted, and ten days were won.

AMPHIBIOUS POWER.

Hazard and uncertainty pervade all operations of war. It is idle to pretend that Lord Kitchener or anyone else foresaw all the consequences, good and bad, that flowed from the decision of October 4th. The event was very different from both hopes and expectations. But never in the Great War have more important results been achieved by forces so limited and for losses so small as those which rewarded this almost forlorn enterprise; nor is there in modern times, a more remarkable example of the flexibility, the celerity, and the baffling nature of that amphibious power which Britain alone wields, but which she has so blindly undervalued and contemned.

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BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

LORD BRYCE'S VIGOROUS CONDEMNATION.

MILITARY OBSESSION OF THE GERMANS.

In the course of a statement given by him to a representative of the "New York Tribune" on the subject of the German slave raids in Belgium, Lord Bryce writes:—

When the early accounts of the atrocious conduct of the German Government in Belgium were laid before the Committee over which I presided, they seemed hardly credible. But when we sifted them, going carefully through every case, and rejecting all those that seemed doubtful, we found such a mass of concurrent testimony coming from different sources, and carefully tested by the lawyers who examined the witnesses, that we could not doubt that the facts which remained were beyond question. You ask how German officers came to give such orders. The Committee tried to answer that question in a passage of their report. They point out that for the German officer caste morality and right stop when war begins. The German Chancellor admitted that they had done wrong in invading Belgium, but they would go on and hack their way through. The German military class had brooded so long on war that their minds had become morbid. To Prussian officers war has become, when the interests of the State require it, a sort of sacred mission: everything may be done by and for the omnipotent State. Pity and morality vanish, and are superseded by the new standard justifying every means that conduce to success. "This," said the Committee, "is a specifically military doctrine, the outcome of a theory held by a ruling caste who have brooded and thought, written and talked and dreamed about war, until they have fallen under its obsession and been hypotised by its spirit." You will find these doctrines set forth in "Kriegsbrauch im Landkriege," the German official monograph on the usages of war on land, issued under the direction of the German Staff. What military needs suggest becomes lawful. You will find in that book a justification for everything the German Army has done, for seizing hostages, i.e., innocent inhabitants of an invaded area, and shooting them if necessary. You will find what amounts to a justification even of assassination. The German soldiers' diaries captured on prisoners offer the proof that the German officers acted upon this principle. "This is not the only case that history records in which a false theory, disguising itself as loyalty to a State or a Church, has perverted the conception of duty, and become a source of danger to the world." This doctrine spread outside military circles. I do not venture to say that it has infected anything like the whole people. I hope that it did not. But national pride and national vanity were enlisted, and it became a widespread doctrine accepted by the military, and even by many civilians. The Prussians are far more penetrated by the military spirit than the Americans or English or French, and such a doctrine ministered to the greatness of the power of Prussia. It was part of Prussian military theory and sometimes of practice a century ago. But in the rest of Germany it is a new thing. There was nothing of the kind in Southern Germany when I knew it fifty years ago.

THE HIGHER COMMAND.

In an army there will be individual cases of horrible brutality—plunder, rape, ill-treatment of civilians. There will always be men of criminal instinct whose passion is loosed by the immunities of war conditions. Drunkenness, moreover, may turn a decent soldier into a wild beast. But most of the crimes committed in Belgium were not committed by drunken troops. The German peasant, the "Hans" whom we know, is a good simple kindly sort of fellow, as are the rural folk in every country. But, remember, in the German army there is a habit of implicit obedience. The officers are extremely severe in military discipline. They will shoot readily for a minor infraction. It is the officers more than the private soldiers that were to blame. And some of the officers were shocked by what they were forced to do. "I am merely executing orders, and I should be punished if I did not execute them," said more than one officer whose words were recorded. How can an officer in war time disobey the orders of the supreme military command? He would be shot, and if he were to say he could not remain in an army where he was expected to commit crimes, to retire in war time, if he were permitted to retire, would mean disgrace to his name. It is the spirit of the Higher German Army Command that is to blame. The authority that issued the orders is guilty. The German people as a whole are not cruel, but many of them have been infected by this war spirit.

OVERWHELMING GUILT.

Asked whether the German Government had made any effort to prove their general charges and to disprove the detailed charges of his report and the report made by the French Government, Lord Bryce writes in reply:

"The diaries of German soldiers referred to have been published throughout the world, and no question has been raised of their authenticity. They contain testimony to outrages committed in Belgium and France that is overwhelming. No answer is possible. The German Government have never made a reply to the Report of the British Committee. They attempted to answer some of the reports made by the Belgian Government. But their answer was really an admission of the facts, for it consisted in allegations that Belgian civilians had given provocation. They endeavoured to prove that Belgian civilians had shot at them. It would not have been strange if some civilians had shot at those who suddenly burst into their country, but no proof has ever been given of more than a few of such cases, nor of the stories of outrages committed by Belgian priests, women and children, on German soldiers. Even if such occasional shooting by civilians had taken place, as very likely it did, that did not justify the wholesale slaughter of innocent persons and the burning of whole villages. In the burning of the twenty-six houses at Melle, which you tell me you witnessed, no allegations were made of shooting by civilians. The little girl murdered at Alost to whom you refer had not shot at the Germans. The woman eighty years old had not shot at them. These severities were committed as a method to achieve an end. That end was to terrorise the civilian population, and destroy the spiritual resources of the nation."

DECISIVE DEFEAT ESSENTIAL.

The final question put to Lord Bryce was this:

"As the result of this war, what hope have we of reconstruction and an altered policy in Germany?"

Viscount Bryce answered:

"It is to be hoped and expected that the Allies will so completely defeat Germany as to discredit the whole military system, and the ideas out of which the horrors of German war practice have developed. It is essential to inflict a defeat sufficiently decisive in the eyes of the German people that they will have done with their military caste and its nefarious doctrine, and it is essential to discredit the methods themselves—discredit them by their failure—in so thorough a manner that no nation will ever use them again. The way, then, of ending what is called 'frightfulness' is by a complete victory over it. It is our task to show that shocking military practices and total disregard of right do not succeed. We must bring to pass the judgment of facts to the effect that such methods do not avail. In this determination our British people are unanimous as they have never been before. The invasion of Belgium, the atrocities committed there, and the sinking of the Lusitania—these three series of acts united the whole British people in its firm resolve to prosecute the war to a complete victory. Now on the top of these things and of isolated crimes of the German Government, like the shooting of Miss Cavell and Captain Fryatt, come these abominable deportations of Belgians into a sort of slavery."

TRANS-ASIATIC RAILWAYS.

INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS

The interesting suggestion that the experience of the war will revolutionise our ideas about transport and greatly increase the use of railways, in place of shipping, is expounded at considerable length by Mr. G. S. A. Mathers, Assistant Superintendent of the East Indian Railway, in an article in "Indian Journal of Economics". Mr. Mathers says the evidence of the time points truly to a revolution in our methods of transporting commerce. The combined method of land and water transport is, he says, a makeshift, and an expedient where nothing better offers, which will soon die a natural death on the establishment of an all-railway route between Europe and the Orient. He gives the following comparisons of distances by various routes from Shanghai to London:—

Via Suez 10,609 miles.
Via Panama 13,030 miles.
Via Japan and U. S. A. 12,485 miles.

and shows that a railway might be built from Shanghai *via* Nanking and Kankow to the Indo-Chinese frontier and thence *via* Sara, Katni, Hyderabad (Sind), Karachi, Basra and Constantinople to the English Channel, which would be only 9,108 miles long. As regards freights per ton, Mr. Mathers estimates as follows:—

All railway route proposed Rs. 66.
Sea route *via* Shanghai Rs. 61.
Sea *cum* railway *via* U.S.A., (normal) Rs. 78.

He points out that a shipping ton and a railway ton are not the same, so that on the figures given there is a margin of 12 per cent in favour of the land route.

RAILWAY POLICY.

Mr. Mathers confidentially foreshadows the conversion of 1,000 miles of metre or narrow gauge railways in India to standard gauge—contending that the reasons which compelled the Americans to unify their gauges will also operate in India—and he is convinced that there will be a railway bridge over the Bosphorus from Scutari to the European shore within five years of the cessation of the war. He is sure that railway development in China coupled with the execution of big railway schemes in Asia Minor, will usher in a new transport era. He points out that, according to the daily press the vexed "eastern question" as between England and Russia was receintly settled at a meeting in London between Mr. Asquith and M. Sazonoff and that solidarity of mutual purpose was reached between these two statesmen. Therefore, concludes Mr. Mathers, we shall be compelled at no distant date to carry out the scheme foreshadowed in the will of Peter the Great in the seventeenth century—"Penetrate to the Persian Gulf, re-establish if possible by way of Syria the ancient commerce of the Levant; advance to the Indies which are the great depots of the world."

The following message has been received by Dr. Sarbadhicary, Joint Secretary of the Bengal Ambulance Corps, from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy: The "Viceroy desires me to send his best wishes for the new year to the members of the Bengal Ambulance Corps." Efforts are being made to communicate the message to members of the Corps who are still prisoners of war in Mesopotamia.

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MICHELIN also proposed the establishment of the "FLYING SERVICE FUND" for the benefit of British Aviators and their dependents, giving £1,000 to start the fund—also gave £800 to the Prince of Wales' Fund—and has given to date £120,000 to the dependents of his employees who are fighting for the Allies.

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MICHELIN has established and maintains a hospital of 320 beds for the wounded, costing to date £30,000—has paid shareholders in War Loan—and has made advances to his staff who have to 5th December subscribed £202,012 in War Loan and £5,520 to Fund for parcels for the Troops. Many other things could be added to this list.

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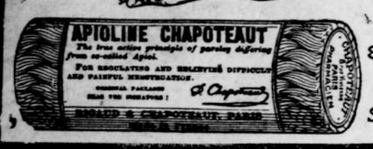

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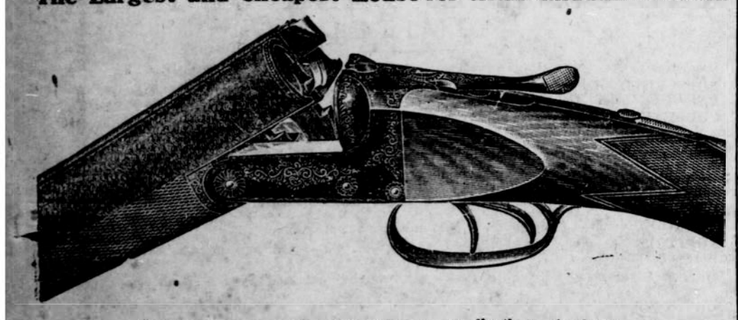

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A CITIZEN ARMY FROM WITHIN.

UNCONSCIOUS COURAGE.

For rather more than 18 months our citizen-soldiers have been facing what seems to be regarded as the greatest of nerves that has ever been set humanity, says a writer in "The Times." For months before that our small Regular Army had been stemming the tide of German devastation, but its members were hardened by years of physical and mental discipline to meet calls upon their manhood. But the great Army which in an ever-increasing flood has left these shores for France and Flanders in the last 18 months is not an Army of soldiers by profession, but of citizens turned soldiers by a rapidity which has amazed the world and upset many of the calculations of its enemies; and the test of the trenches has been a test not of its citizenship alone, but of many inevitable factors in an old and complex civilization also—the stock of the race, education, and habits of mind which prosperous peace had engrafted.

Though it is an integral part of the revelation, their courage as soldiers may here be left on one side as far as that is possible; it is a theme to which the official communiques bear daily witness, and every war correspondent generous testimony. It is their courage as men, as individuals, which is, when all things are considered, nothing short of a marvel. The distinction is less subtle than it may seem. Bodies of men can be made brave by discipline, as many a desperately pressed German attack has proved, but to infuse physical courage, and still more mental hardihood, into a soul which has little of the spark inherent in it, is a different matter altogether.

Nothing has been more remarkable in these tremendous months than the individual courage, the never-failing cheerfulness, of the men who two years ago were settled down to lives in which courage was almost an unnecessary quality. It seemed probable that in the economical way of Nature qualities of little daily value had become slowly atrophied through neglect, and that just as our sight and hearing had grown duller through our lives in town, so would that virile pugilism which once was essential to safety of life. The growth of nervous ailments pointed to the same conclusion, and it seemed certain in an age when for one engaged in the profession of arms a thousand were engaged in trade, and the pen was everywhere more useful than the sword, that humanity would be less and not more able to bear such a strain as the present warfare places upon it, on the muscles at frequent intervals, on the nerves and spirits all the time. The result is in the nature of a triumph for civilization, education, and all the ways of peace.

ABSENCE OF NERVES.

What has happened in the British Army, at any rate, is that these town-dwellers, these citizens of a staid and sober time, have borne the strain as one bears a glove, lightly, unconsciously, with a laugh and a swing; and the manner of bearing it is as unprecedented as the strain itself. The writer has had many hundreds of young soldiers—young in the military sense; one, by a lying patriotism, was 51 years of age—through his hands, almost all from big towns, and has known no single case of a man overwhelmed by that burden and vexation of our days of peace, nerves. A man may, and almost invariably does, make a boast of his own battalion—the number of "finest battalions in the whole caboodle," as the junior officer will eloquently phrase it, is legion—but the statement above, though necessarily bearing particular reference is none the less of general application. Men do not suffer from nerves at the front; they are blessed with an absence of nerves so extraordinary as almost to seem uncanny, as, for instance, when a company commander, worried by returns and paper, said and meant, "Thank heavens, we're going into the trenches to-morrow and shall get a little peace!" One inevitable limitation it is necessary to make, namely, in the case of those who have had some definite nerve-shattering experience in addition to the usual strain, for instance, being buried or stunned by the explosion of a shell beside him. But that is physical far more than mental, and may happen to the bravest. Ordinary mental strain caused by a warfare which is without beginning, cessation, or end, by days and weeks passed under what before this war would have been called heavy fire, is practically non-existent amongst the "astonishing infantry" (it is the same in all branches, but of others the writer cannot speak personally), that heterogeneous band of brothers who a short while ago were civilians of all grades of society and all walks of life, and are now veterans undismayed by the noises watches, and perpetual work of modern warfare.

With a singular adaptability the citizen-soldier has taken on that habit of viewing life as a perfectly ordinary affair which had hitherto belonged in its richest bloom to the old Regular soldier. Whatever he does, whatever he is asked to do, becomes unconsciously part of the day's work, and so he grumbles, but in a philosophic strain (he is not aware of whimsicality or humour, but his remarks are rarely devoid of one or the other), finds some one more awkward or uncomfortable than he is, and straightway is perfectly at his ease. There is no deliberately making the best of a bad job; it is at seeing a bad job as a good one, or at least as one that might be worse, that the British soldier, new and old, is supreme. If you charge him with heroism he will probably think you are "kidding" him: satisfied with your sincerity, he will still feel a kindly but puzzled pity for your intelligence. "How true it is," exclaims Carlyle, "that any man, or any nation, concious of doing a great thing, was never in that thing doing other than a small one." Our soldiers are not conscious that they are ever doing a great thing; they are superbly unconscious, and, indeed, incredulous, and the result is that they are every day doing with unflustered phlegm things of which two or three years ago they could not have read without a thrill at the surprising splendour of British valour.

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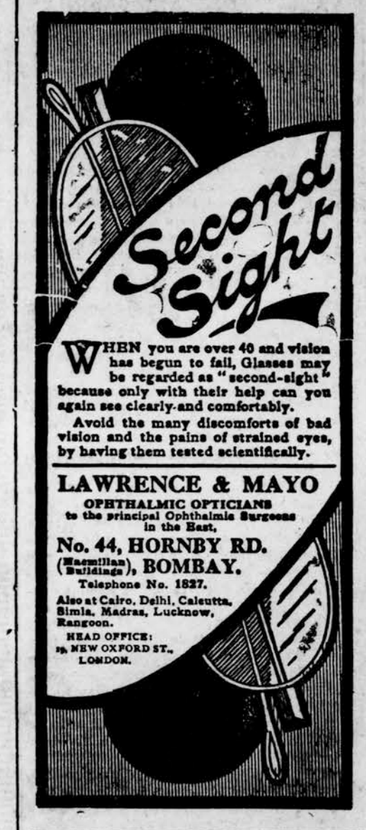

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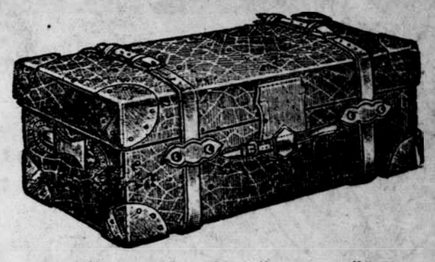

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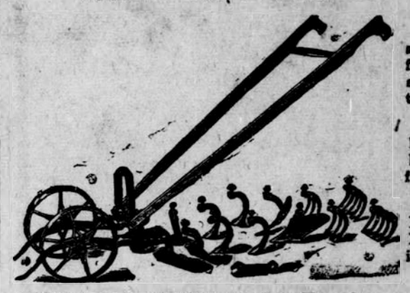

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